

HEAVIES ATTACK N.S. BILL

Despite our illustrious leader's recent statements in Vietnam on opposition to his Government's 'defence' policies, two hundred students and members of staff were 'oddball' enough to attend a meeting on conscientious objection arranged by the Labor Club on June 12th. These subversives were addressed by four notorious 'left-wing' speakers; Vice-Chancellor Sir John Crawford, SRC President Alan Brooks, RSA President Bob Howard and Senator J.H. Wheeldon of W.A.

The Vice-Chancellor spoke first, stating that, along with other members of the Administration, he was 'concerned with and opposed to' certain clauses of the proposed amendments to the National Service Act, as were all Australian Vice-Chancellors. In particular the opposition was concentrated against the clause requiring universities to give 'full and free access' to 'all records...relating to names, dates and places of birth' of students thought to be liable for service. Although that clause has been deleted, Section 21 of the amending Bill 'may still present some problems for it possibly widens the scope for seeking information beyond that open under Section 52 of the National Service Act as it now stands. 'To his knowledge no approaches had been made to ANU under Section 52, but if such enquiries were made he said he would 'decide my own course of action in the light of the circumstances of any approach made to me, seeking legal advice and the views of the University Council as may seem appropriate.'

Senator Wheeldon then presented the case of those who opposed not only the amendments but the National Service Act itself. His views, however, were not hard ALP doctrine but rather a considered and balanced account of the infringements of individual liberty brought about by the Act. As he pointed out, the main issue of the Nuremberg War Trials and the trials of the Japanese 'war criminals' was whether an objector to a government's policies who held the belief that these policies were irreconcilable with his moral code was obliged to resist to the limits of his capabilities. The victorious side naturally maintained that such resistance should be effected, but our present government seems to have conveniently forgotten this in its attitudes to opposition to the war or to conscription. The Senator also deplored the fact that for national service 'offences' a sentence of two years' goal without option of a fine could be imposed without trial by jury. The new Act marked 'one of the first attacks upon an essential academic freedom,' he said, in that it transformed the present staff-student relationship into a 'vast pimping organization.'

There was 'no use limiting opposition to the debates in the Senate and the House of Representatives,' he said, urging widespread demonstrations by those who opposed the Act 'to show that the people of Australia are not prepared to submit to this sort of legislation.' Without demonstrations by students and others the Government would be able to point out the lack of opposition to the bill, and thus lend credence to fantastic claims such as those made by the Prime Minister 'to the boys' in Vietnam.

SOLIDARITY

'Student solidarity' was then demonstrated by an address by Bob Howard of the Research Students Assoc. which showed us that not all the members of the revered 'Institute' are apathetic bourgeois. This address was a summary of two motions passed by an extraordinary general meeting of the R.S.A. expressing opposition to 'the wide powers accorded the Government under Clause 21 of the National Service Bill 1968,' and seeking a guarantee 'that the University Council will not allow any person, including any of its officers, to have access to information in the possession of the University in the event of such persons or officers being called upon to answer questions under Clause 21 of the National Service Bill 1968.' The spirit of the amendments, Mr. Howard observed, 'is contrary to that of democratic government.'

The captain of ANU's political football team, Alan Brooks, followed Senator Wheeldon's remarks with a seconding of the Senator's call to action and an outline of the forms that action could take. Demonstrations, he said, would alienate public opinion rather than sway politicians. Thus he advocated that students and staff sign the petition for an advertisement to be published listing the names of objectors, and that as many as possible lobby members to express dissent with the amendments. The effectiveness of these measures was restricted somewhat by the fact that only forty subscribed the 50 cents

for the petition and only twenty were prepared to actually go to Parliament House and see a member. When the meeting was thrown open to discussion another highly significant issue was raised; while the Government declares that the country is united in support of the Vietnam war and in rallying against the Communist Menace, the absurd situation exists that the army is forced to employ conscription to create support for an army to keep the red and yellow hordes back. The Government, in fact has at least one member who condemns a voluntary system as being 'unjust and immoral' on the grounds that all the work falls onto the shoulders of those who condone the action, and those who dissent do not fulfil their 'responsibilities.' Another observer said that the crime was 'an infringement of civil liberty,' and thus National Service was a crime against Australia. The meeting closed on the note of unification but impotence with which it had commenced.

'ODDBALLS'

After the failure of the lobby to hold the bill back, the matter rested for a

day until Mr. J.D. Jess, a Victorian 'Liberal' M.P., attacked those who took part in the meeting from the security of Parliament. A skilful exponent of all the best non-committal slander, Mr. Jess intimated that Sir John Crawford was a 'pink professor' an ethereal being' and several other wishy-washy, anti-intellectual, mass-think term of appreciation. Mr. Jess' statements, characterised principally by an apparent gross resentment of 'intellectuals' and 'academics', were climaxed by a truly remarkable comment that he thought that 'the majority of university students are becoming concerned about this' (academic subversion) '...not the oddballs who get all the publicity, but the ordinary ones who don't go along to meetings.' What wonderful news to hear that 'the ordinary ones' are 'becoming concerned' about something! Now we 'oddballs' basking in the glare of our publicity, know that we are not the only ones concerned about the way our universities are being subverted! We agree wholeheartedly, Mr. Jess, that we should 'give no right to an academic to stand above and beyond the 'little people' of this country,' we agree, in fact, that 'the little people' should be

free to express their senses of reason and justice too.

Mr Jess' views, backed up by remarks at a state D.L.P. convention, did not pass unnoticed at A.N.U. President Brooks, reflecting the feelings of most of those who had attended the meeting, utilizing the correspondence column of that commendably unbigoted journal, 'The Canberra Times' to 'deplore the attitude of Mr. J.D. Jess, M.P., as reported....' This letter again exemplified the fact that those at the June 12th meeting did not have to rely upon mudslinging and name-calling to present their points, displaying a strong contrast with those who were so ready to attack them. Indeed probably the most obvious manifestation of the whole affair was this contrast between the dignity, calm and qualification of the original speakers and the readiness of those who disagreed to resort to abuse, coloured language and indignant emotion.



SRC STIRRING

S.R.C. President, Alan Brooks, has initiated a strong call for student representation on University boards and committees. Speaking to a motion at the meeting of the S.R.C. on June 10th, Brooks said that at present no effort was made to include students in the discussions and decisions which affect them.

The motion, which was carried unanimously, read

'That the S.R.C., believing that Students are capable of making a valuable contribution in both the academic and administrative sides of the University, and believing that the University would be better served by increased student participation in these areas, considers it essential that students should participate in the discussion that go to the formulations of the decisions by which the University is run, request that they be fully informed on all matters of University Gov-

ernment and that they be included in a meaningful way on the

University Council,
The Board of the School of General Studies;
The Building and Grounds Committee;
The Welfare Committee,
Halls of Residence Committees,
The Users Committee of all buildings used by students;
The faculties of Arts, Law, Economics, Science and Oriental Studies together with all departments within those faculties.'

It was stressed that the motion was policy rather than a form of action. Brooks pointed out that once the S.R.C. had decided on a general policy it could begin negotiations on specific items.



WORONI



LETTERS

After

Maher

Dear Sir,

I was surprised to find such an inaccurate and personally vindictive article in the last issue of Woroni. 'Cold Road for a Sit-in', by Terry Maher, is presumably an attempt to report critically the demonstration held on the 19th of May. This attempt was quite unsuccessful. I do not mean that the demonstration was beyond criticism, but Terry Maher completely overlooked its most obvious fault. Instead he relied on incorrect assumptions and personal criticisms, such as referring to one of the organisers as a 'small bifocaled stary eyed idealist'.

The aim of the demonstration was to express disapproval of the National Service Act, and in particular, the amendments to the Act. It also sought the release of conscientious objectors Denis O'Donnell and Simon Townsend. It was on these issues that the demonstration was supported. However, on the march to the Lodge, a part of the delegation from the Monash Labor Club raised cries of 'Ho Chi Minh', thus bringing in issues other than that of conscription. As a result, I think the general public received the impression that the demonstration was protesting against the Vietnam war as well as conscription. This impression was unintended, the exercise in civil disobedience was purely in regard to the conscription issue. In this respect only was the demonstration a failure. Paradoxically, this aspect of the demonstration wasn't mentioned by Terry Maher when he described what a failure it was.

The demonstrators participating in the sit-in were warned by the police that while they were sitting in the entrance to the Lodge they would not be arrested until a car actually wished to enter. When this eventually happened they would be arrested for obstructing traffic. Thus the move out to Adelaide Avenue was merely speeding up the process in getting arrested for the same offence. The demonstrators were quite aware that they were committing a traffic offence, this was their intention. Terry Maher seems to think it was a face-saving device but what this device was meant to cover, I cannot imagine. He also says they failed to appear as martyrs in court the next day. Firstly, it is impossible to be martyred merely by receiving a traffic fine. Secondly, one night spent in a civil gaol is a novel and interesting experience, especially compared to the position of Simon Townsend in a military prison. The purpose in getting arrested was to emphasize publicity, disapproval of the amendments to the National Service Act.

Terry Maher's reference to the disruptions in France that insinuate violence is the only effective protest. In his conclusions he is in despair with 'peaceful protest' and suggest a move to the Young Liberals. If Terry Maher is capable of writing in such disparaging terms about an attempt for positive action, then, indeed, perhaps he had better become a Young Liberal.

Yours Faithfully,
Liese Baker.

Dear Sir,

Thankyou very much Mr. Bias for pointing out to us the reasons why people should oppose the National Service Act. But to make the absurd and completely uninformed statement that 'the majority of the demonstrators were simply not interested in the implications of the Bill' (Woroni, 6th June), and then to say that a poster reading 'Free O'Donnell' was irrelevant, it seems that Mr. Bias did not really know what he was talking about. Even our ace front page reporter seemed to be aware of the fact that the aim of the demonstration was to protest against the National Service Act and the imprisonment of Simon Townsend and Denis O'Donnell.

The chic description of the 'hip trappings' of the demonstrators would have done credit to the 'Women's Weekly'. But those stereotype student images are getting just a little old

hat even in the 'filthy capitalist press' but in a student newspaper.....And really Mr. Bias, to criticize the demonstration because of the multiplicity of attitudes represented is just a bit naive. Perhaps in the heavenly choir we could get an organisation where everyone is in agreement. But here it is nothing less than a triumph to find a group of people who can make a common cause of conscientious objection, despite their differences on war, peace, Vietnam and the N.L.F.

Even Mr. Maher descends from the height of his new found adult cynicism to admit that the great multiplicity of groups and attitudes are inevitable in a protest of this kind. I would agree with Mr. Maher's point that rigid organisation from one section of a group united on a single issue, is bound to have a bad effect. It did have its good effects too - it is the pacifists who attract the widest support, the militants usually come anyway, although they may not always approve of the pacifist methods.

So the demonstrators were outsmarted by the shrewd A.C.T. police. It must be true: the press and television agree with the objective student press. Who thought of it first - the agents of the A.J.A.? Or did our reporter realise, in a flash of inspiration it would make interesting reading, and thus proceed to make it a focal point of an article 'Student Supports Cops' - a by line for Mr. Maher.

With no intention of undermining the undoubted intelligence of the police force, I would like to point out that the imperturbability, politeness and consequently the smartness of the A.C.T. police is, in this instance utterly irrelevant. The organisers of the demonstration had alerted the police beforehand as to the form the demonstration would take, and there was a gentleman's agreement that there was to be a reciprocal non-violence. The A.C.T. police are notoriously gentle and imperturbable, when put beside the N.S.W. and Queensland 'storm troopers' - they have never yet exhibited any form of violence in a Canberra demonstration. In fact their behaviour previously, has been in no way different from their conduct at the Demonstration under discussion.

I will agree that civil disobedience of the sort we engaged in does not have anywhere near the impact on mass media as violent methods, such as seen in France. But to compare the French situation with ours, is so unrealistic that even Mr. Maher might have thought better.

To get a lot of people arrested just for the sake of it is foolish, but to get a lot of people who are willing to back up their beliefs by going to gaol, both to show the extent of their opposition to a situation and to express solidarity with the victims of this situation is significant, and if Mr. Maher thinks gaol is fun - let him try it. We went to gaol to express solidarity with Simon Townsend and Denis O'Donnell and to show the sincerity of our convictions. We were not expecting a 'fun' night, and we didn't get one. The 'comfortable beds' comprised, for most, a concrete floor with two blankets (with about 50 men in a cell meant for 8) - the 'hot food and drink all night' consisted of the normal prison fare and one cup of milkless tea - and to add to the comfortable fulfilled evening all the lights were left on all night. (Maybe the police wanted to help in the feeling of solidarity with Simon Townsend).

Recent events have, in themselves pointed to the shortsightedness and superciliousness of cynics and pseudo radicals who shout about 'phony protests' doomed to failure having taken only a learned glance at what the demonstrators wore and how nicely the policemen behaved.

Our demonstration was against the ill-treatment of Denis O'Donnell and Simon Townsend, and against the

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National Service Act - Simon Townsend has been freed - three major amendments have been made to the Act (although there are still objectionable clauses in it). Obviously this has not happened solely because of our demonstration. But there is no denying that it made a definite contribution to the force of the university and other protest.

Karen Throssell

Terry's Tale

Sir,

I welcome the opportunity you have given me to reply to Comrade Baker's criticisms of my article on the "May sit-in".

Miss Baker need not be surprised at the tone of my article, for she admits herself that the demonstration was not beyond criticism. However, I apologise for upsetting her sensibilities by being personally vindictive to the organisers.

The article claims to be nothing more than MY opinion of the demonstration, and as such, is "fair comment". If in HER opinion my assumptions were incorrect, I am willing to challenge that, but I will not accept her claim that they were inaccurate.

If Miss Baker genuinely believes that the issue of conscription can be divorced from the general context of the Vietnam War, I would refer her to the results of the 1966 Federal Election. There is nothing paradoxical about the fact that support for the N.L.F. is basically tied up with the issue of conscription. This I am afraid was not the reason for the failure of the demonstration as Miss Baker suggests.

As to the sit-down itself, the situation is quite clear. The organisers stated publicly (for good or for bad) that the demonstration was aimed at the Prime Minister and not the Canberra public. They instructed the demonstrators NOT to sit down on Adelaide Avenue and NOT to impede the flow of traffic. If they didn't mean this, they shouldn't have said it. I personally feel that they should have left this, and other options open to the demonstrators. But what can one expect when one has bureaucrats organising something is meant to be an act of individual conscience.

Comrade Baker it appears has made "indirect assumptions" about what I was getting at, in my criticisms of the demonstration. If my point was too subtle for her, I will spell it out more clearly.

My thesis was that the "May sit-in" and all other "peaceful protests" are INEFFECTIVE and hence futile. I pointed out a positive example of an EFFECTIVE protest, i.e. the student uprising in Paris. And I suggested that Australian students should learn from that a basic lesson in power politics.

If you want to utilize the existing power structure, then the most effective way of influencing government policy, is to join the bloody Liberal Party and convince them that the war is wrong. Supporting the ALP and waving placards is not going to change their minds or yours.

I did not advocate this approach, on the contrary, I offered you the only other effective alternative. Build your own power structure and FORCE the government to concede to your demands.

Comrade Baker has the hide to accuse me of being a "Young Liberal", and yet in the same breath, the 'good' secretary of the A.N.U. Labor Club actually sneers at the great French Revolution, and refers to it as the mere "disruptions in France". I, comrade, am proud of the worker-student uprising in Paris, as any principled member of the Labor Club should be.

Which side are YOU on, Comrade Baker?

Yours etc.,
Terry Maher.

Another WORONI Editor has been forced to resign because of the pressure of academic commitment. The talents of John Reid are now no longer available to this newspaper. Like most student editors, he realised that total involvement with the newspaper was necessary to do an adequate job. As he said himself, he was an administrator, not an Editor. Time did not allow him to make the many contacts throughout the Campus that are required if an Editor is to have as he should, his finger on every pulse. As WORONI becomes bigger, and, hopefully, better, it becomes increasingly obvious to all concerned that there is an urgent need for a full time Editor. This is the eighth issue of WORONI this year. I am the third Editor this year. Such rapid changes of management are not conducive to consistency of quality and approach in a newspaper. It is hoped, however, that the direction of WORONI will not be changed radically by the present succession. WORONI believes that it is improving. Its aim is to make itself attractive and readable to the greatest number of students. Yet student opinion at this University is notoriously difficult to gauge. Our only guide to Campus feeling about WORONI (or any other subject for that matter) comes from those with the energy to make their views public. These, unfortunately, are often in the minority. Approximately one dollar of the six that each of you pay to join the Student's Association goes to the WORONI budget. Every student has, therefore, a financial interest in this rag. And, believe it or not, it is an investment. As WORONI improves it will be read and appreciated by more people, a solid basis for attracting advertising. Every extra dollar earned from advertising means a dollar less that the S.R.C. needs to allocate to WORONI and a dollar more to finance the many other student services that the S.R.C. is there to perform. It has been said before but it remains true that WORONI is a reflection of student interest in it. This newspaper belongs to each of us. The office will, from now on be open for most of the day. Drop in and talk to the people who have the responsibility of producing your newspaper, like any other newspaper, we thrive on criticism.

The call by the S.R.C. for student representation on University boards and committees will, no doubt, have a mixed reception. To some it must smack strongly of hopping on the band wagon set rolling in Europe over the past months. Others will question the need for such student representation. Still more will ask if there is the depth of ability among students to fill adequately any of the roles if provision was made for them.

The most crucial issue is whether or not the demand will fall on deaf ears in the Administration. Obviously results will not be immediate especially as the S.R.C. motion was intended only as a general starting point for more specific negotiations. Yet is it a starting point? Will it be followed up to the best of the speed and ability of those who initiated it? Or will it become a merely happy memory of a period when student activity around the world was basking in the glamorous glare of publicity.

WORONI believes that there is an undeniable need for student representation and student influence on the bodies and decisions which affect student life. The decision of the Science Faculty to change to a semester system was taken without any formal consultation with students. As yet there is nothing to prevent any of the administrative and academic offices from taking similar and high handed steps. The doubts expressed regarding the qualifications of students to sit on administrative and academic committees are largely irrelevant. Time only will find suitable people. What must come first is provision for student representation and it is the duty of the S.R.C. having stuck its neck out to this extent, to ensure that every step possible is taken by it towards this aim.

A LETTER FROM JOHN REID...

Sir,

To ignore the rest, I object to the use of the word 'academic' in the first sentence of your editorial.

It was more a commitment to learning that I undertook to 'edit' WORONI, not resign from it. I did learn.

I learnt that editing Woroni could be as much an academic pursuit as any other subject offered at this University. It doesn't take much imagination to realize it could far surpass the standards set in some subjects, supposedly academic, in both the science and arts faculties. It is unfortunate that some people who don't have direct interest in WORONI can't realize this, even more unfortunate that they don't understand people, involved in the paper, who stress the need for a full time editorship.

Can you say then, Mr Whittington, that I resign due to the 'pressure of academic commitment' when its now possible to edit the paper in the true sense, and possible that editing the paper in the true sense be more academic than my course?

John Reid.



At seven p.m. on Thursday last week a small but enthusiastic group began to assemble outside Parliament House for a twenty-four hour vigil aimed at publicising the campaign for Aboriginal Land Rights. This Canberra vigil coincided with others in all the major state capitals, and once again the inertial nature of students at A.N.U. was demonstrated by a small, interested attendance.

After a sparse beginning the group began to expand so that there were about seventy-five present when at 7.45 the speaker for the evening, indefatigable Gordon Bryant began his address. He outlined the growth of organizations such as F.C.A.A.T.S.I. in recent years, and stressed the need to keep politicians aware of the existence of serious problems in the Aboriginal environment.



From 8.30 to 10.00 the numbers continued to swell slowly, so that by ten there were about a hundred present. Oil torches and braziers had been set up earlier by members of 'Impact', the group organizing the vigil on behalf of ABSCHOL, giving warmth to vigilantes and a spectacular effect to the appearance of the gathering. A 'Woron' special reporter factually noted S.R.C. Executive representation by Miss Chapman and Mr. Blaxland between 7.50 and 7.53 and by Mr. Brooks between 11.10 and 11.18.

The vigil gradually built up to about two hundred presences between twelve and one. By two the folkies had taken over, and the evening trippers had left or were leaving. The all-night crowd was starting to bed down.

VIGIL

strated. The two A.C.T. gendarmes watching over the House spent some time warming themselves over the braziers and chatting, with the friendliness usually typical of our constabulary.

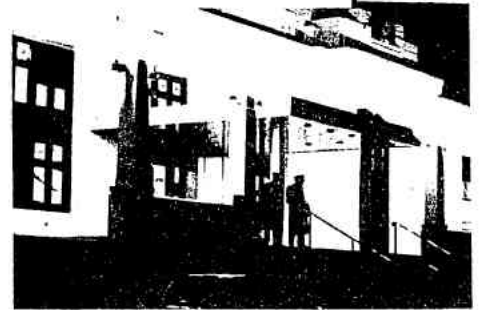
With dawn came the first of the morning reporters, two T.V. cameramen from Sydney A.B.C. Most of the sleeping-bag sect were awoken by the floodlight and prying of these two, who had a great time filming

led once again by ubiquitous Ron Colman, ABSCHOL's Rudi Dutschke. By three the sheep were well and truly separated from the goats, although who were which seems to have been a matter of opinion.

The overnight vigilantes began to drift away, some being replaced by the odd student returned from the early night show. Thus about ten or twenty stayed through the day, answering questions from reporters. ABSCHOL spokesmen Ron Colman and Nigel Stratham said that the aim of the vigil was "to demonstrate the intensity of public feeling on the question of land rights, to show that the Government would no longer be able to avoid the question as it had tried to do, and to put up a strong resistance to pastoralist lobbying against land claims."

Three thousand four hundred and ninety A.N.U. students were inconspicuous by their absence from this attempt to "rectify the injustices of the past", especially during Thursday when there was a serious lack of support. The police were again helpful in transporting soup and sandwiches from the Union to feed the multitudes.

After a quiet afternoon a few more participants arrived to build up to about forty at seven o'clock. A considerable amount of placard waving was achieved in the few hours before seven, and the morale of those present lifted somewhat. As seven came around there were two cheers for Mr Wentworth pending a third, on his passing the Bill; three cheers for the Country Party; and finally three cheers for the A.C.T. Police. The group dissolved into the night.



ANOTHER EXAM FOR FRESHERS

The School of General Studies will conduct a compulsory Scholastic Aptitude Examination for all first year students on July 24. In a joint announcement the Vice Chancellor, Sir John Crawford, and the Deputy Chairman of the Board of the School, Professor C. Gibb, said that a University had an obligation to keep failure rates to a minimum. The examination, by attempting to estimate student suitability to University, is an experiment towards this aim.

INADEQUATE

From the time the Australian National University was reconstituted to offer undergraduate instruction, the statement says, the Board of the School of General Studies has had a clear intention that the School, no less than the University, should have a national character and reputation. In pursuit of this objective there have been, from the beginning, discussion of ways in which the University might improve its admissions procedures which now rely heavily on the secondary school examinations of the various states.

Differences among the curricula of the several States and a need to assess both ability and preparedness to undertake university study, have made this objective very difficult to achieve. If the University elected to administer its own independent admissions examination it would need to be based upon the common material of the many curricula or be an examination of extreme complexity. In either case the resources needed to control the administration and evaluation of the examination would be large and expensive. The use of objective tests of the American kind would simplify marking but add greatly to the cost of preparation and administration. Accordingly, "matriculation" or admissions requirements have been stated in various ways but always in terms of performance in State Matriculation, Leaving Certificate or Higher School Certificate examinations.

Continuing high failure rates in this and other Universities among first year students leave no room for doubt that the methods of assessment of entrance qualifications need improvement in the interests both of students and of efficient use of national resources. There is certainly some indication that the nature of the qualification demanded (for example, five passes at the N.S.W. Higher School Certificate Examination including no more than two at third level and including English plus a foreign language or mathematics) has been such that with luck or good guidance some students could satisfy it who had little chance of success in university work. Research relating aggregate marks in such exams to subsequent university success suggests that they may provide a supplementary measure of ability. The A.N.U. has, in fact, decided that it will use this additional guide as the recent announcement by this University, and the Universities of New South Wales and Newcastle, made clear.

However, for the long term it is probable that an examination specially designed to assess ability, independently of the particular curriculum studied, is likely to do a better job than this aggregate of marks. Such an examination would also be less susceptible to the transient effects of

skilled teaching and school opportunities. It would be fairer to able students from inferior schools or who had had the misfortune to be taught in some subjects by less skilled teachers.

A.N.U. LEAD

For many years scholastic aptitude tests have formed the basis of admissions procedures in American Universities. They are now being tried experimentally by the universities of Great Britain and Canada. During his recent visit to Australia, Lord Franks, Provost of Worcester College, remarked that even Oxford was now turning its attention to tests of scholastic aptitude.

In Australia a lead given by the A.N.U. has been accepted initially by the Universities of Western Australia and Tasmania and has won the interest and financial support of the Commonwealth Department of Education and Science.

This department has provided the very considerable sum of money needed to commission an independent organisation, the Australian Council for Educational Research, to prepare the best examination it can for eventual use as a part of the admissions requirements for these and possibly other Australian universities. With the known success of the Common-

wealth Secondary Scholarships Examination behind it, the A.C.E.R. has decided that the Universities examination should be somewhat similar in form, and such a series of examination papers is now being prepared.

Australian universities are not American or English and it is not certain that what might succeed in those contexts will also succeed in ours. Consequently, the approach to this examination must be "experimental". By this is meant that to be effectively tested the examination must be taken by students already admitted so that their subsequent university performance may give an indication of its predictive efficiency.

It was with this in mind that new students entering the University in 1968 were informed that there would be a compulsory examination of this sort but that it would not be used in any way to determine their academic results. The Board of the School of General Studies has now decided that Section A of the examination to be taken by all students enrolling for the first time in 1968, will be given in two alternative sessions on July 24, 1968. The first session will be from 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and the second from 7 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. Each student required to take the examina-

tion will receive a notification of time and place. Section B of the examination, occupying a similar period of time, will be given early in third term on a date to be announced.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Board was well aware that students are generally heavily loaded with academic work but recognised that if results of this examination were to be meaningful they had to be derived from a fully representative sample which would not be reliably obtained if volunteer candidates only were examined.

Sixth form pupils at A.C.T. Secondary schools will sit for the examination concurrently with students at the University.

Lights at Last

The Welfare Committee of the S.R.C. has succeeded in persuading the Registrar of Property and Plans, Mr. Dexter, to improve the lighting on pathways between the Union, Sullivan's Creek Road and the three Halls of Residence - Burton, Garrahan and Ursula.

Negotiations are in progress to have spotlights illuminating the pathway which leads from the Union to Sullivan's Creek Road, which itself will be lit more adequately.

From there a spotlight footway will run along the left side of the Maintenance Buildings towards Garrahan and Burton Halls. For the Ursula girls the street behind Botany and

Zoology will be lit to the corner of the College.

Because of the extent of the lighting on Sullivan's Creek Road the journey from Oriental Studies to the Halls of Residence will also no longer be in darkness.

A pathway will also be laid alongside Sullivan's Creek Road.

Happy Families

Most Clubs and Societies in the University appear to be satisfied with their relations with the S.R.C. This was the most outstanding conclusion to a meeting held between S.R.C. President, Alan Brooks, and the heads of clubs and societies affiliated with the S.R.C.

In a two hour discussion covering finance, organisation and publicity most club committees agreed that S.R.C. grants and facilities were for the most part, adequate.

part of the club.

The old system of standard grants had been abolished, and now remained only as a guide, applications for financial assistance being judged on their merits.

Some confusion still existed, however around the procedure that a club or society must follow to obtain financial assistance from the S.R.C.

This year the S.R.C. budgeted \$2,300 to Clubs and Societies, despite the fact that last year less than \$2,000 was spent. Of the total budgeted this year, more than \$1,000 had already been granted, much of it for I.V. trips, many of which were to Perth.

Brooks pointed out that to obtain a special grant from the Clubs and Societies Committee of the S.R.C. a financial statement must first be submitted, preferably showing some evidence of attempts at self-help on the

It was stressed that the S.R.C. saw no upper limits on grants providing that submissions were reasonable.

NEW DISCO

On the 4th July another brave attempt will be made to provide Canberra with some sophisticated night life. The venue will be the Park Royal Motel, the name will be the Pacesetter and the emphasis will be on style. Founded by two men with a mission, Morrie Dobbin and Glynn Braddy, the Park Royal Pacesetter aims at avoiding the teenybopper group catharsis theme and providing adult action for the over eighteens.

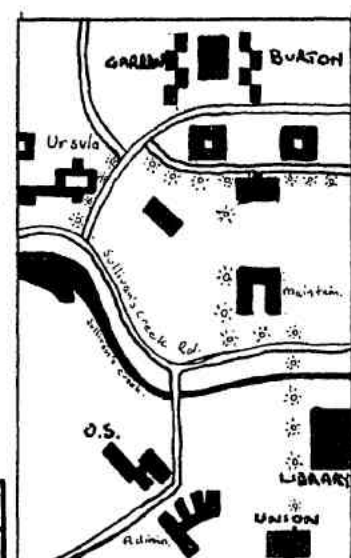
Every Thursday the Robert Menzies room (perhaps the name will be changed) will be converted into a night club cum beat cabaret with all the psychedelic extras. The initial regular group will be The Firing Squad. And as a corollary to the dancing there is to be a floorshow featuring among other groovy things, the delineation choreography of Glynn Braddy who organizes all the dance sequences for the A.N.U. revue. Silent and underground films are expected to become a regular feature. The kinky atmosphere will further be evoked by the ingenious psychedelic lighting effects of Fogg.

The entrance fee will be \$2.50 for a single male; \$2.00 for a single female and \$4.00 for a couple. The hungry swingers will gain a chicken dinner and the thirsty ones, alcohol at lounge

prices. However cheer up, there'll be a student concession. Although this entrance fee system will operate on the first night from then on, a club scheme will also be formed. The benefits of membership will be a 50c. reduction, booking rights and eligibility for the Pacesetter contest.

This contest will place regulars in the running for a return Qantas flight to London for two. The judges will be presenting these flights every three months and looking for the youthful go-ahead Australian Ambassador types, viz. Qantas advertisements.

So if you're interested in a more sophisticated scene allow yourself to be lead to your table by one of the groovy hostesses of the Park Royal Pacesetter on the 4th of July. Tell them Woroni sent you and don't forget to flash the student card.



Never on Sunday

The first Union Board meeting under the chairmanship of David Solomon covered a variety of issues and discussed several important matters. The perennial subject of lighting was resurrected yet again with assurances from the Registrar that action was forthcoming.

Of special interest to students was the finding of the finance committee that it was not feasible to open the Union on Sundays in second term as had been requested by some students. It was maintained that the cost of doing so was prohibitive, an assertion that elected representative Mr. Chris Lamb hotly contested. He claimed that the figures tabled by the finance committee were "illusory" but this was refuted by the Chairman and another elected representative and finance committee member Mr Ron Fraser.

Various other details were attended

to in the meeting and it was decided to appoint the Chairman of the Board as Chairman of the Union Development Committee. It should be noted that under the Chairmanship of David Solomon the Union Board has received a much needed shot of adrenalin in its bureaucratic glands. Students are reminded that if they have any complaints about the Union and its services, they should make full use of the S.R.C. suggestion box in the Union, or alternatively to seek out David Solomon in his haunt - the Union Office as he is always ready to help.

An Explanation

A report on the Graduation Ball tabled at the S.R.C. meeting on June 10 would appear to explain some of the causes for the many complaints that were levelled at that function.

The shortage of food, it appears, was due to the number of meals served to

gatecrashers. Liquor prices which in some cases were exorbitant, were apparently being fixed on a random basis by some of the waiters who completely ignored the negotiated price. The management of the Park Royal has assured WORONI that the casual labor used on the night of the Ball will not be employed again, and that price lists are now displayed on every table.

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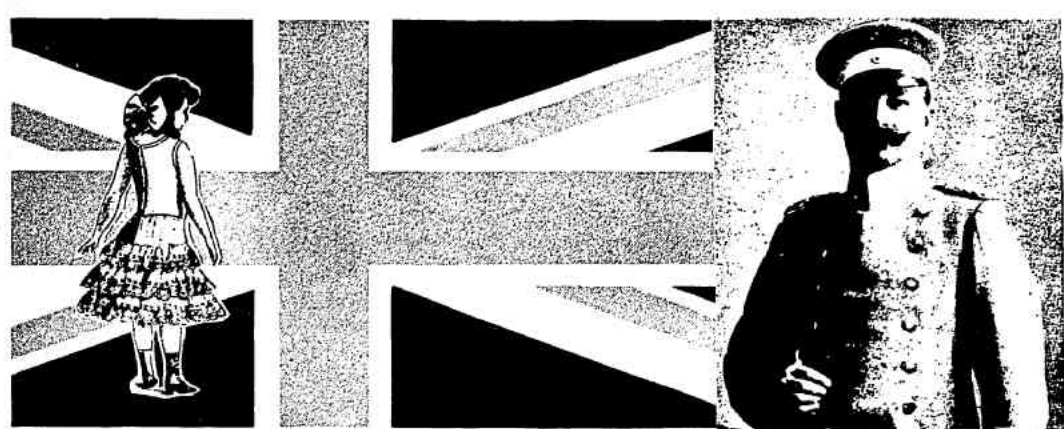
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PACESSETTER

BIAS

with Geoff Kingston



This week Bias interviewed the President of NUAUS, John Bannon. Bias found your 'Man in Melbourne' competent, but definitely in the organization-man mould.

BIAS: There is a widespread feeling around here that we do not get our 57 cents' worth. What does NUAUS have to offer besides the magazine?

BANNON: One of the main benefits of membership is being eligible for the travel scheme. We have liaison with student unions in other countries, so as well as the 30% off usual fares, travellers may be able to arrange transport and accommodation at their destination.

Then there is the annual literature art and drama competition with

\$500 in prize money.

BIAS: How many students can afford airtrips or, win literary competitions?

BANNON: It's true that most economic benefits of membership are of an elitist nature at present but we have various projects underway that will reach all members, once in operation. The Friendly Society Insurance Scheme should be established in the A.C.T. in the next triennium and will provide life and accident coverage at really cheap rates.

Other schemes in the planning stage include text-book insurance, discounts on pharmaceutical requirements and dental rebates.

BIAS: I still think that the apathetic student doesn't get a fair go at present. In view of this, perhaps NUAUS membership should be voluntary.

BANNON: If student interests are to be represented adequately, a national body is essential. Membership fees aren't exorbitant - only 3 beers or a packet of cigarettes. Show me a student and I'm sure you could convince him his membership is worthwhile.

BIAS: What if there was a student who knew all about NUAUS but did not want to join. A "conscientious objector", so to speak.

BANNON: Conscientiously objecting for opting out? - the problem

hasn't arisen. Perhaps provision could be made for it but there is no machinery at present.

BIAS: Organizations such as the RSL lobby at the Ministerial level but we don't hear much about NUAUS's pressure-group activities. What is being achieved in this respect?

BANNON: The Union does a hell of a lot of work in this area and I think we have a fair amount of influence. For instance, last week we saw Mr. Fraser (Minister for Education) about Commonwealth Scholarships. We're interested in greater living allowances for holders of Commonwealth and Teachers' College Scholarships, textbook and excursion allowances and more scholarships all round.

The Union does basic research into living costs and this year we are doing a housing survey.

BIAS: Students would have even greater influence if the voting age was lowered to 18.

BANNON: We have taken up this cause and we are making a submission this year. We feel that students do not have influence on the decision-making process commensurate with their responsibilities in the community.

However, strangely enough this doesn't seem to be a lively issue and we are not getting much support.

BIAS: NUAUS is a member of International Student Council which was partly supported by CIA funds during the 50's. Are you convinced that the ISC is not financed by untainted sources only?

BANNON: Yes, aid from the bogus foundations has been cut off. At the moment the Council is trying to find sources of finance outside America - the Scandinavian countries, for example. Of course the alternative organization is financed by the Russians.

BIAS: At present we have the ISC representing most of the Western countries and the International Union of Students taking care of the rest. Is there any hope of a reconciliation?

BANNON: There is considerable turmoil within both organizations at present and perhaps a worldwide body will emerge. The ISC charter is a conservative document which spends a lot of time discussing "freedom and totalitarianism" etc. and has come under fire. The IUS is also contemplating broadening its charter.

BIAS: Is NUAUS trying to ensure that the ISC doesn't become a rear-guard organization?

BANNON: We are dissatisfied with various aspects of the ISC; in particular we are concerned about the lack of interest in Asia. People know our stand and we are becoming "just one of the many".

C.O. GROUP

A Conscientious Objection Discussion Group was started in Canberra a month ago. The meetings give someone who is thinking of refusing to accept conscription a chance to talk to others concerned about the same question. The informal discussions help people unsure of their attitudes to National Service to decide exactly what they're going to do about it.

Not everyone comes to the meetings for the same reasons. Some people don't approve of killing under any circumstances, and for them an objection to National Service follows from this feeling. Some feel that the war in Vietnam is wrong, although they would be prepared to fight in other situations such as an invasion of Australia. Others view the National Service Act as an infringement of human rights, and they may think that registering at all implies an acceptance of the system they want to reject.

The reasons people have for being unwilling to be conscripted are many. The meetings would be helpful to anyone who feels that wars are a crime against humanity, or to someone who feels that wars are against the laws of God, or to anyone who believes that wars simply lose more than they gain for the human race. The meetings would not be much use to a person trying to dodge the draft, because he is trying to evade responsibility rather than accept it. For him, refusal to comply with the Act stems from selfish motives rather than from his conscience. Nor would the meetings offer much encouragement to political agitators who are against the government rather than against war.

QUESTIONS

The discussion in the group covers any aspect of conscientious objection that is important to those present. Most time is spent on the basis for the beliefs that people hold and their implications, although the practical aspects of conscientious objection such as the legal requirements of the National Service Act or court procedures are also raised. The discussions are often built around questions such as "What is the role of the individual in society?" or "Don't you think that society has a right to defend itself?" or "Are you willing to join the Army medical corps?" or "Why are you willing to live in a country that defends you freedom by military means?" In court cases, an applicant is frequently asked questions of a hypothetical nature. These are supposed to help the judge decide whether the applicant is sincere in his beliefs. Examples of these questions are:

-What would you do if you were in a room with a person who was about to press a button and either start a nuclear holocaust or kill a number of people in the next room?

-What would you do if your mother/wife/sister/daughter was about to be raped by a soldier and you were present, either armed or unarmed?

-Would you be willing to join the army if it were equipped only with 24 hour paralyzing weapons?

-Would you have killed Hitler if you were in a position to do so?

In the group the same questions are used sometimes to help members clarify their attitudes towards the army and killing, and sometimes merely to give members practice in dealing with hypothetical questions they may personally consider irrelevant. Even if someone is already convinced that war is wrong, answering such questions makes him better able to explain his position to others who may not be so sympathetic to his views. It is one thing to hold a belief but it is not so easy to present it clearly and defend it in an interrogation. In the meetings a frequent procedure is for one person to try and defend his beliefs while the others throw questions at him.

WELCOME

Anyone can come to the meetings provided they are concerned about conscientious objection. Naturally people who are currently affected by conscription make up the majority of those who come. Other attendees may not be so directly affected but want to clear up their own ideas even though they are over the present age for conscription or too young to be involved with it in the immediate future. One or two older people who may have been C.O.'s themselves usually come along to describe what it's like, because at present none of the attendees has actually been through a trial and they are often pretty much in the dark as to what happens. Most attendees are University students, but this is not intentional and



FRANCIS JAMES on VIETNAM

Francis James, one of the more vocal critics of the Government's Vietnam policies, presented his views to a sizeable congregation at a meeting on June 6th arranged by the new student involvement group 'Impact'. Publisher of "The Anglican" newspaper, Mr James was imported as a personality on Vietnam rather than as an authority on that subject, and stressed that although he has visited North Vietnam and has read 'most of the standard works', he does not regard himself as fulfilling that capacity. However the consequent gush of finalities, though expected, sounded too much as if it had come direct from Hanoi to convince the listener that Mr. James was not intending us to regard him as an authority in his stead.

'The United States,' he said, had suffered 'a resounding military defeat' in Vietnam; the only remaining course was for the U.S. to 'get out on what terms were available.' No Saigon Government since 1956 could have lasted a day without external support! Vice-president Ky, in fact, was 'negotiating directly with the North in Phnom Penh' preparatory to flying to the Riviera via his Swiss Banks.

COMMUNIST TAKEOVER

Thus no matter what the initial proportion of communist representation in the forthcoming Saigon Government, there would be a complete takeover, an event leading Mr. James to no great sorrow. He elaborated that Dulles-type 'world-wide communism' was a puerile conception, and that, unlike members of the government who 'trembled for democracy' at 'student power,' he rejected that conception. The problem of what to do about those South Vietnamese whom our Governments have persuaded to keep fighting was considerable; he suggested that the U.S. should arrange a resettlement scheme as comprehensive as possible and that Australia would have to take part in such a scheme.

'BOMBING SHOCKING'

When asked for his impressions of the scale of the U.S. bombardment of North Vietnam, Mr. James stated that although he had seen Hamburg at the end of the war, he had been shocked by the intensity of the Vietnam bombing; 'all decent roads', every bridge, all the railways had

been freshly hit every few years of their length. Consequently the North Vietnamese had been forced to bring in 150,000 Chinese Army Engineers to cover the damage. This, he felt, is 'a highly significant development.' Any such Chinese encroachment would best be met by a united Vietnam.

James personally is conducting 'trading operations' with North Vietnam to the extent of \$200 p.a. worth of greeting cards and souvenirs, under the knowledge of the Government. The finances that raised such a stir last year were not sent directly to the N.L.F. or the N.V.A.

1956 SLAYINGS

Persistent questioning on the recriminations surrounding the French withdrawal in the mid-fifties produced further debate on the consequences of the U.S. following that course, and led to the only occasion of Mr. James 'losing his cool' in the whole discussion. This resulted from a suggestion that he was fatalistic about recriminations, and it produced a heated reply. He reiterated his earlier statements that 'the war is over' and has been since the Americans in 1965 placed a limit on commitment.

Thus in a manner reminiscent of a Winston Churchill or of a used-car salesman, Francis James was flamboyantly impressive on his subject and off it. His numerous pithy little tales unfortunately, were more convincing than his assurances that the war in Vietnam would soon come to an end, however his particular end affected one.

MEETINGS

The discussion group is organised on lines similar to the group in Sydney which was featured on Four Corners a few weeks ago. The group in Canberra is slightly different because there is in the Canberra group a rather higher proportion of pacifists as distinct from people who object to the whole Act ('non-compliers').

At the last meeting on June 17th, Senator Wilkinson spoke to the group

about the significance of the recent amendments to the National Service Act.

At present the group meets every Sunday night at 8 p.m. at the Friends' Meeting House. This is in Turner at the corner of Condamine Street and Bent Street. To find out more about the group, ring 4 - 4546, or see Stephen Hodgkin in Garran Hall or Dr. Keith Crook in the Department of Geology.

MORE LETTERS

Dear Sir,

The 'Woroni' review (2nd May) which petulantly dismissed the recent Union Art Show as 'Another Tatty Bore' would seem to be inhibiting rather than encouraging any kind of creative expression at A.N.U. The show served its purpose in that work submitted - some good, some bad much indifferent - was hung. But Robin Wallace-Crabbe, reviewing it in the 'Canberra Times' rightly noted that most of the works were hardly the 'non-technical, conceptual...witty or dadaish' offerings he would have expected from University students. Why not? Is A.N.U. so relatively unaware that its students can produce nothing but stereotyped assignments? Surely, in a community of 3,000 plus students, there is some exciting talent lying dormant somewhere?

If so, why is it dormant? Maybe it has been suffocated by a stultifying environment. How many Bruce Hall residents, munching on their crumbed cutlets, bother to lift their eyes to French's brilliant 'Seven Days'? Admittedly, one has to be determined to unearth some of the oddly-placed works owned by the University, but

the Union has its Parceval, and even Garran Hall's Murray-Harveys are very much in evidence. Yet student creative expression, which should be exciting and stimulating, where it exist at all, is dull. This would seem to be a result of scattered individuals, plodding along alone, hampered by inadequate facilities and lack of interest. Does anyone care about this? Why can't some kind of workshop be provided for people interested in any form of expression from painting to pottery, assemblage to jewellery-construction, to come to gether to produce? This would be tremendously stimulating for anyone creating, or trying to create. For those who are sceptical about the

value of groups of people dabbling in art for art's sake, it should be possible to set up some kind of cooperative to sell presentable finished articles at low prices. Surely, in such an environment, the quality of finished work would become more and more presentable. Think of the unbelievably improved 1969 Union Show!

So artists, come out of hiding. Unite! You have absolutely nothing to lose. A.N.U. might even gain something new, different and exciting.

Hopefully,
Diana Giese,
Burton Hall.

Dear Sir,

I wish to register my disapproval of the times at which the A.N.U. Film Group hold its screenings. Both Thursday evenings and Sunday afternoons are inconvenient for me, and it seems possible that other students hold similar sentiments. Friday and Sunday evenings would be sensible alternatives, or possibly a late screening at say 11.00 p.m. on Fridays (This has been successful in Melbourne Uni in past years.)

I would be interested to know if anyone agrees with me.

Yours faithfully,
J.D. Begg.

Dear Sir,

The festivities for Bush Week will probably assume the conventional pattern once again. Increasing complacency has caused boozing to fall into a rut of un-Australian abstinence, except for the Faithful Few in the Dugout who seem to be moving to pastures greener. Bring the sheep back to the fold for Bush Week. Convert them to Abscholohools (sic). A radical change is needed in the method of fund-raising to attract

greater publicity to the Cause and not so much to the Effect of Bush Week. ('student unrest', 'court cases' etc). The example of a small Britisher who laided a jar of best brown into himself in 3.2 secs must create a feeling of inadequacy among true Aussies! We must erase this blot on our Nash heritage. We must ferment relations between Australia and the Mother Country. We propose a speed boozing contest run instead of (or in conjunction with) the Iron Man Race. Best of 3, \$1 entry fee going to Abschol' etc. This could become the Baccanalian Olympics.

Steve Olfidder,
John Gorter,
Jim Michielson
Sir,

Have the Library facilities been designed for the convenience of the Library staff, or students?

The newly introduced system of borrowing from the Reserve Desk seems to operate for the sole convenience of the staff. Most students only find it worthwhile to borrow a book for at least 1½ hours intensive study. Under the new system a student may find himself (herself) in the position of having to return a book within 15 minutes, and then wait at least 10 minutes before he (she) can take the book out again.

This can be a sheer waste of time if the student has only 1 hour between lectures to study at the Library. Although the old system of 2 hour loans was far from perfect it was preferable to the present chaos. A noise created at 3 hourly intervals by students waiting to borrow books is extremely annoying to those studying near the Reserve Desk.

Yours etc.
Maria Twerd.
Margaret Craik

HERESY

On June 6th, the Pluralist Society stepped into the field of religion to consider the recent heresy trial conducted by the Presbyterian Church in New Zealand against Lloyd George Geering, the principal of Knox College, its theological college. The speaker, Richard Campbell, himself a Presbyterian minister, spoke from a detailed knowledge of the documents, the situation and some of the people involved.

TRIAL INCONCLUSIVE.

Mr. Campbell pointed out that this was not necessarily a satisfactory conclusion. Geering was not essentially a theologian, but rather an Old Testament scholar and as such had not the ability to put views as sound as some of his mentors. His views were reasonable as far as they went, although they were particularly humanist in places, but it was important to see where he goes from there. Thus while it is important that his views were not pronounced heresy, it was just as important that they were not endorsed. As Mr. Campbell pointed out, judicial proceedings like these are not the places for testing theological enquiry. To do what the New Zealand Assembly did seems to me to approve of free theological enquiry while in no way judging the fruits of that enquiry. Rather they should be judged in the same atmosphere as they grew in - that of academic enquiry.

PRESS CONTROVERSY.

The affair started in a way not dissimilar to the recent affair of the two agnostic Anglican priests in Melbourne. A reporter got hold of a seemingly outrageous statement, (which later turned out to be from the text of the sermon) and interviewed Geering. The report caused a stir, leading to much correspondence further interviews and even television appearances. Finally a layman, Mr. Wardlaw, decided that Geering had gone too far and charged him with heresy. A minister, Mr. Blaikie, decided that this would be a good chance to clear up the problem of what Christian doctrine actually was, and joined Wardlaw.

The trial was a success for Geering. His accusers showed up badly in their presentation, and several times Geering in fact convicted them of heresy. The Assembly, before whom the trial took place, held for Professor Geering, but refused to endorse his views. It was a triumph for theological enquiry.

Thus behind Mr. Campbell's paper lay the plea for a return of theology to the place it once held (and supposedly still holds in Europe and America) as a truly academic discipline. It has come of age, he said, as both a historical and a critical discipline and is ready to take its place alongside history, philosophy and law as a fruitful study for universities. He certainly showed this to the audience who enthusiastically questioned him and discussed the topic till well into the afternoon.

- Richard Refshauge.



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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY UNION. NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNION.

1. In accordance with Section 11, sub-section 1 of the Constitution I give notice that it is necessary to hold an election of six members of the Union Board of Management by the general membership of the Union.

2. Persons eligible to vote are every ordinary and life member of the Union, except a person suspended from membership under Section 9, sub-section 2, of the Constitution during the period of his suspension.

3. There are six seats to be filled. The members elected will hold office from August 6, 1968.

4. I invite nomination of persons for election. Each person nominated must be an ordinary OR life member of the Union, unless his eligibility has been rendered invalid by Section 2, para 8, of the Election to the Union Board of Management Rules.

5. Nominations must be made on a form prescribed and available from the Secretary and shall be signed by at least two members of the Union eligible to vote at an election and shall contain a written statement of the nominee's willingness to act if elected.

6. Nominations must reach me by 5 p.m. on Thursday 4th July, 1968. They should either be delivered to my office in the Union or posted to the Returning Officer, The Australian National University Union, P.O. Box 4, Canberra, A.C.T. In either case the envelope should be clearly endorsed Nomination for Union Election.

7. A list of persons qualified to vote and the relevant provisions of the Union Constitution and the Election of the Union Board of Management Rules may be consulted at my office and will be made available to any member on request.

E. C. de Totth

Union Secretary

Returning Officer.

26th June, 1968.

All members please note that the usual meeting date of the Board of Management and its Committees is Monday.

THE PLURALIST SOCIETY

LUNCH HOUR DISCUSSIONS

THURSDAYS AT 1 p.m.

LECTURE ROOM 1 HAYDEN-ALLEN BUILDING

27 June Symposium:
Hedley Bull Strategic Studies and Moral Conscience.
Max Teichmann

4 July David Solomon The Yellow Press

11 July George Westbrook What is Politics?

18 July Robert Moss The Relevance of Marshal McLuhan.

25 July Peter Loveday Group Theory and Pluralism

1 Aug Alan Hughes Alienation and the Left.

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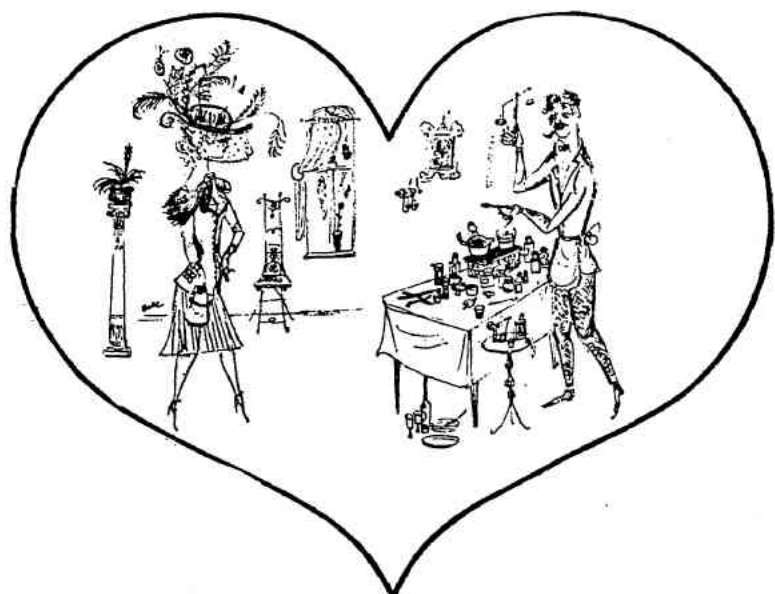
Final year students and Graduates may discuss the program and their careers with the Ford
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CAMPUS INTERVIEWS: Thursday, 4th July, 1968.

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Alternatively enquiries may be directed to

The Graduate Training Co-Ordinator,
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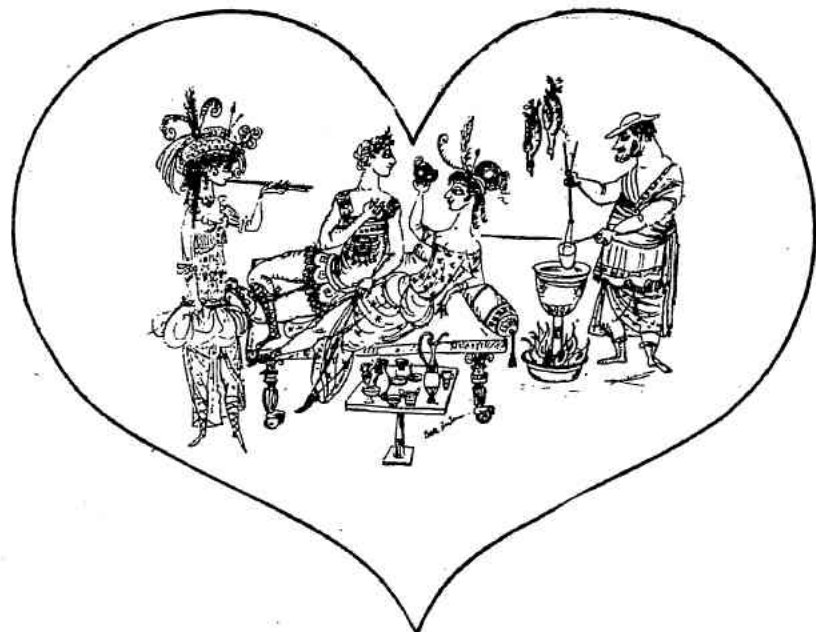


The main problem anyone encounters who wishes to survey the culinary and alcoholic delights of Canberra is, simply, where to begin. This was not the case a few years ago, when there was much less variety than we have today (so if you think the opportunities are still strictly limited, think of the plight of a previous generation of lecherous, hedonistic, epicurians). The range of experiences available is, of course limited, when compared with Sydney and even with Melbourne, both in terms of quality and variety. None of the eating houses in Canberra can match the best that Sydney offers, and to point to the lack of variety, there are no Indian or Greek or Spanish restaurants in Canberra. Nonetheless, one can still do very creditably.

To start at the lowest level, Loui's I am sure, is well known to you all, as delightfully informal little restaurant, where the young people of Canberra gather to establish a pecking order. Bike chains and knuckle dusters are mandatory. As to the quality of the food one cannot say much about hamburgers and chico rolls and things of that ilk, except that one should not eat them if anything better is available. Loui's does have the advantage of being open later than any similar establishment in town. Most of the other hamburger joints are the same - dreadful. An exception is Potiris, whose hamburgers, I think, are the best in town. They make them with a savory rissole rather than the usual lump of gristle, and the rolls are fresh, crisp and properly toasted for a change. Their sandwich fillings are the most varied and imaginative in town, well worth trying if you are tired of Union food (and who isn't).

Most of you will be familiar with the various so-called Chinese restaurants in town. They are all much of a muchness but Happy's in Garema Place is as good as any. You can take your own grog, which is a blessing. The Jade Palace, formerly the Ambassador, is licensed, and its menu includes Anglo-Saxon and European dishes, if you do not like pseudo-Chinese cuisine. It is a good place for an informal, relatively inexpensive outing. The Seven Seas Grill is probably the best unlicensed restaurant in Canberra. Its seafoods are excellent, and its grills reasonable, although cluttered up by an unnecessary 'decoration' and tasteless salad. One word of warning - be careful who you eat with. Pluralists are unpopular there. I would not want you to die supporting the Greek way of life - boiled in oil. The Thetis Court Cafe in Manuka is well known to the night people. Although its atmosphere is rather determinedly 'European intellectual', its light refreshments are excellent, and a decent spaghetti bolognese is offered. Gus Petersilka can be an affable if somewhat eccentric host. New Years Eve is always great there.

The problem with all of Canberra's licensed restaurants and the better hotel-motel dining rooms is that none of them is consistently good. One evening one particular establishment will be very good, both as regards food and service,



and a few days later the same place will be mediocre or even bad. There is no obvious reason for this phenomenon. It does not depend on whether the restaurant is crowded or empty, or on particular waiters or on anything identifiable immediately. Eating out then involves some risk, particularly when you bear in mind that a three course meal for two, with drinks before and after, and wine during, will cost around \$11 - \$14, depending on precisely what is ordered.

There is not a great difference between the Charcoal, the Carousel, the Chandelier and Noah's and the Bacchus Tavern, in terms of the quality of the food and drink and service. But each has its own peculiar atmosphere. The Carousel, on top of Red Hill, has superb views of the city and the expanding suburbs, if you are lucky enough to get a window table. (book in advance). Their service is generally adequate and among their specialties is a particularly succulent Chateaubriand. Some say Australian beef is the best in the world. Sometimes, at the Carousel, it is possible to believe it. Their Lobster Thermidor is also well worthy of attention. The aperitif before a meal is highly important, and slivovitch certainly gets a party off the ground with a bang.

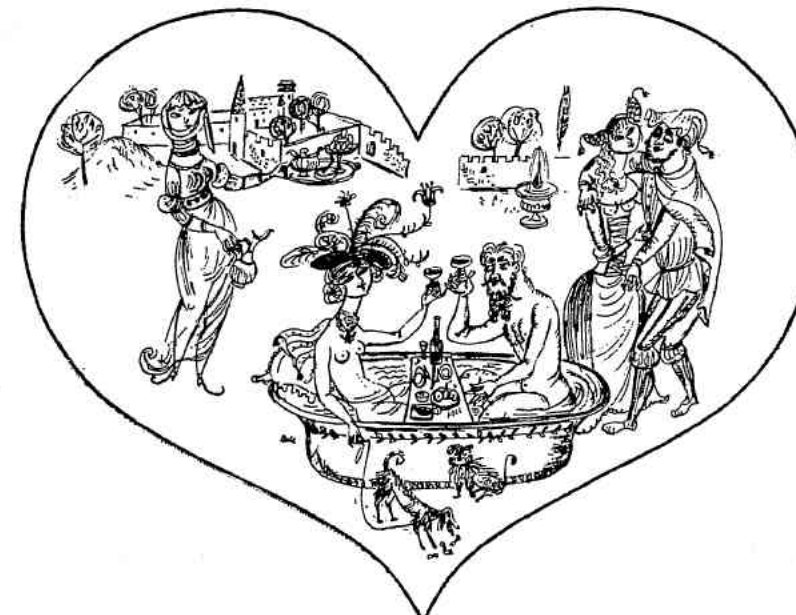
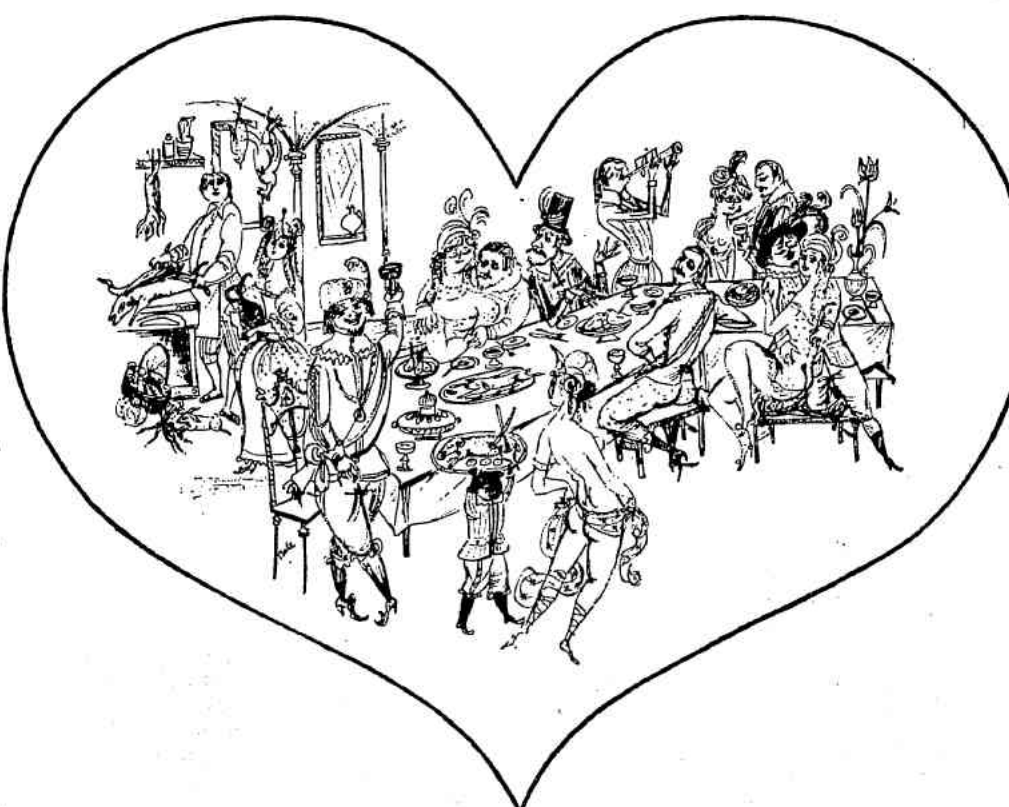
The Carousel's is the best in Canberra though it is sometimes unavailable, having been drunk, I was once informed, by the

chef. It is Polish plum brandy, fragrant, pure and strong, having much the same effect on even the initiated as a dentist's anaesthetic - it numbs the jaw. Two will numb the brain and remove most of the inhibitions Freud was conversant with. Otherwise they have the usual Australian and a restricted list of imported wines. The Bacchus Tavern seems to be the most popular place in town at the moment. For those who like an atmosphere of crowded gaiety, this is the place. Two essentials - for those who like it hot their chicken curry soup is out of this world; and for red-blooded steak eaters the Bacchus Porterhouse is great; the cows must be the size of elephants; and thank God, they do not clutter it up with watery vegetables, just a salad of your choice, plus a potato or two with sour cream sauce. Try their Bombe Alaska, a glittering concoction of fruit pieces, icecream, a dash of cointreau (I think), a meringue coating, flamed in cognac. Superb!

The Charcoal's steaks (and food and wine in general) are as good as that offered by the Bacchus Tavern, but the small size of the restaurant and the necessity of sharing tables render it anything but the place for an intimate rendezvous. It is a good place for an excellent lunch - wine by the glass if you want it that way.



by george westbrook



Le Chandelier, like the Bacchus Tavern, is a cellar restaurant, but unlike the Bacchus is decorated in a style reminiscent of the Paris of the nineties or a slightly less plush version of the restaurant in Dr Zhivago. The quality of the food and service is, unfortunately, variable, but at its best, as good as anywhere in town. Their French Onion soup is well worth trying as are all their beef dishes. Don't miss the special list of sauces that can be had to order. In season their strawberries, marinated in wine, and flamed in cognac, are out of this world, and from time to time they offer a rich and opulent cheesecake.

Noah's is an excellent restaurant, in an unusually imaginative building and for those of you with left wing or anti American tendencies the proper place to dine. (An American tourist was overheard proclaiming his nationality as a means to gain a table on a particularly crowded night; the head waiter suavely replied that even Americans, including President Johnson, would have to book in advance at Noah's). Their French Onion soup is the best in town - truly excellent, as are their steak and medallions, particularly their steak dianne (if you enjoy just a touch of garlic). They make a particularly potent Irish Coffee, which rounds off a meal without any sense of anti-climax.



The Copper Grill Restaurant at the Motel Parkroyal is one of the plushest establishments in town, although the food can often be disappointing. Try their prawn dishes. Their wine list is rather unimaginative but passable. Nowadays they offer entertainment on some nights of the week, as well as possessing a small dance

best of them is the Chester Ford Restaurant at the Travelogue Motel in Northbourne Avenue. This is a charming small restaurant, designed on the principle of partial separation into separate small areas, an ideal place for a quiet and intimate meal. The service is generally good, being performed by attractively (if somewhat anachronistically) uniformed waitresses. The wine list is reasonable, containing the usual Australian reds and whites, and a few imports, and the food can be surprisingly good. Try, in particular, their escalop of veal, which is a highly savoury and satisfying dish, the veal being stuffed with (amongst other things) a particularly exquisite cheese. The dining room of the Embassy Motel at Deakin is also well worth visiting, with an attractive atmosphere and good reasonable a la carte menu. The Hotel Canberra's dining room, is, as the management claim, dignified, and if you wish to watch Parliamentarians enjoying the fruits of democratic politics, it is the place to go. The food is of good quality if slightly unimaginatively Anglo-Saxon the wine list adequate, and the service good.

Summing up, I would recommend most highly the Bacchus Tavern, Noah's and the Canberra Rex, at any of which, food, drink, service, are generally good and sometimes excellent. Le Chandelier and the Charcoal run a close second, but they suffer the problems which I mentioned above. In the middle range, in quality and price, are such places as the Taverna, Charlies and the Jade Palace. From then on one can descend through the Seven Seas, until we reach the unspeakable Loui's.

The most pressing needs in Canberra as far as restaurants go, fall into three categories; firstly, a good restaurant cum night club where one can not only eat and drink well, but where one can be entertained as well, with a reasonable floor show; secondly, restaurants specialising in extra foods (I mean the term literally) - Indian, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Indonesian, genuine Chinese and so on; finally good and inexpensive middle order-restaurants, where one can eat well and quietly.

All of these things will undoubtedly come in time. Canberra is a rapidly expanding, wealthy, young community, and will offer increased opportunities for an imaginative entrepreneur. In fact, the number of good restaurants has almost doubled in the past five years. Who knows what the next five may bring? Are there any budding restaurateurs among you?

In the meantime, I wish you well in your explorations of the moonlight night-time jungle of our sinful city.

Several other of the hotel-motel dining rooms are quite good also. Probably the

A GUIDE FOR YOUNG EPICUREANS

*** W O R O N I *** C I N E M A ***

BONNIE



AND CLYDE



THE STORY

It's one hot afternoon in a small town in America's Depression-ridden South in the early 1930's. From her bedroom window, bored waitress Bonnie Parker (Faye Dunaway) spies a young man apparently trying to make off with her family's car. When she indignantly confronts him, he introduces himself as Clyde Barrow (Warren Beatty). He claims to be an armed robber—and produces a gun to prove it.

Impressed Bonnie challenges him to use it. He heads for the nearest store—and returns with a fistful of dollars. They drive away together. And the Barrow gang is born.

Clyde teaches Bonnie how to use a gun. And they start a series of minor hold-ups. Stores and garages are their main targets. Their first bank hold-up is richer in comedy than cash. The bank has gone out of business three weeks earlier—there isn't a cent in the place!

But other jobs are more lucrative. Making up for Bonnie's disappointment in Clyde's lack of success as a lover, which causes occasional estrangements. One of their many victims is squashed C. W. Moss (Michael J. Pollard), a weak-willed garage mechanic. He's a whizz with cars, so Clyde recruits him into the gang. It's members are swelled to five when Clyde's brother Buck (Gene Hackman), just released from prison, arrives with his hysterical, acid-tongued wife, Blanche (Estelle Parsons).

The gang's raids extend from Texas to Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa. En route, they capture Sheriff Hamer (Denver Pyle). Handcuffing him, they force him to pose for photographs being kissed by Bonnie. As a joke, they send the pictures to local newspapers. The Sheriff vows relentless revenge.

Comedy turns to killing when Clyde shoots a butcher (James Stewart), who chops at him with a meat cleaver. More

deaths follow—18 victims in all. Police catch up with the gang in a wood at Iowa. In a "ring of fire", Buck is killed, Blanche is blinded and captured. But although seriously wounded, Bonnie and Clyde escape with "C.W.'s" help.

The Barrow gang is down to three. They steal a car from a young couple, and force them to accompany them. But Clyde dumps the couple abruptly when he learns that the man—ominous portent—is an undertaker!

Bonnie takes Clyde back to visit her family. But it's not a success. They move on and hole up with "C.W.'s" father Malcolm Moss (Dub Taylor). Moss is outwardly friendly, but desperately concerned for his son's life.

Moss makes a deal with Sheriff Hamer. He'll disclose Bonnie and Clyde's whereabouts in return for a lenient sentence for "C.W." Hamer agrees. And the scene is set for a shattering showdown. . . .

I freely confess that when I went to see Bonnie and Clyde, I went with a headful of preconceived prejudices. The Publicity Machine is not a pleasant sight and I resented its attempts to manufacture a phenomenon. I dare say that my feelings are not uncommon. The film dispelled all my preconceptions, it is a masterful film and one of those few films that demarcate an epoch in cinema. It is also the screen debut of an actress of note, Faye Dunaway and as Warren Beatty's first production, marks him out as a producer worth watching.

Behind the commercial success of Bonnie and Clyde lies an interesting story. When the film was first released in America it was a comparative failure and it was not until its London showing that it became a hit, largely due to Beatty's efforts in reviving interest in the film. From then on it has been nothing but a success, the release in America soon convinced Warner Bros. that they were in business in a big way. By January this year, the profits were \$30 million (and Warren Beatty has a 40% interest in the film).

The film tells the story of the Barrow Gang, or at least is partially based on the adventures of the gang, twelve of the eighteen people killed during the gang's rampages

do not appear in the film. So this much is clear, the film does not pretend to be a documentary on the gang or upon the criminal as did 'In Cold Blood'. In short 'Bonnie and Clyde' is the latest addition to that stock Hollywood genre, the gangster film, and it is an important film because its very commercial success means that there will follow a host of imitators, alike as a string of sausages. Whilst insisting that Bonnie and Clyde is a genre film, I also want to stress both its uniqueness and its success because I believe that many critics have seen these points but have become bogged down whilst articulating them. Many critics have written reviews which in the main have done little more than eviscerate the film from a series of unspecified charges. One of their main aims has been to clear the film from the charge of glorifying violence. When I first read these reviews I wondered why the critics were doing this, after all we do not often see critics apologising for a film. The answer I believe lies in the film's directness.

What I have in mind when I say the Bonnie and Clyde is direct, is that the film lacks, and explicitly disavows the usual conventions that surround the gangster film. These are the conventions that state that crime must not pay. Crime is seen as a form of hubris or moral depravity

and the law as the appointed revenger. Anyone who saw 'Little Caesar' when the Film Group screened it, will have seen these conventions at their most explicit. These conventions have never been wholeheartedly accepted by directors and producers because they have always known that we do not go to the films for moral lessons but simply to watch action and violence. The conventions undoubtedly were a compromise aimed at persuading a basically law abiding society that the violence which they watched and approved of was in some sense not real, but only an essential part of a morality play.

However, the film by its very mechanics and its basic instincts intends to be as real as the world around us. Thus the director with fire in his belly makes a film not as a fable but as a fact, something upon which we should act. (Another fact, that the audience never sees it this way, is one of the reasons why directors are such a cynical lot). Bonnie and Clyde is part fact and part fable. The rejection of the conventions is in effect a claim for us to treat the film as fact, and it is the showing of violence as a fact that has caused the misgivings that so many people have voiced. But on the other hand the film is not a documentary in the sense

THE FILM

This year the Festivals showed uncensored films, for this I am told, we must thank Mr Rylah. The gossip around Melbourne was that he pressed the issue until the Commonwealth gave way and followed suit. As was to be expected, following a small breath of fresh air the reactionary forces rallied, and in the persons of the Country Party member for somewhere in the Channel Country asked whether or not there could be predicted a dramatic rise in the number of pack rapes. For his insane suggestion I thank him, it helped to while away many an interval gazing over the assembled top people and wondering just who was going to rape whom. Unfortunately they all failed me, no one dropped his cup of coffee and stripped the nearest female. So much for Queensland psychology.

With the exception of two films, the programmes were the same, except that in Sydney you could see it all, whereas in Melbourne due to the ticket system of two seasons you could only see half of the total offerings. Despite its obvious failings, there is something to be said for the Melbourne system, for it gives you screenings on alternate nights and thus delays the onset of the bane of all Festivals, visual exhaustion; At the present rate of turnover in the local movie houses this disease will never hit Canberra, nor except for the

rare feast days will you ever be in a quandary as to whether to patronise the Center or the Civic. Turning now to the programmes. Melbourne showed Albert Finney's 'Charlie Bubbles' and Sydney showed Richard Lester's 'How I Won the War'. Both of these inconsequential offerings are to be inflicted on the commercial circuits, but it still remains a mystery to me why they were screened at a Festival, except perhaps as entrees to what was to follow. However things soon improved with Allan King's magnificent documentary 'Warrendale' This much banned TV documentary is a powerful insight into life in a school for disturbed children at Toronto. Despite its length (nearly 100 minutes) it holds its audience the whole way through. King has excelled at the primary aim of the documentary—to present information. Despite the absence of the usual commentator the film soon enables a reasonably normal audience to understand just what it means to be disturbed and to sympathise with the child and its terrifying fears. I understand that when this film was made it provoked such an uproar in Canada that Warrendale was closed down, which shows how far we still are from accepting the basic fact that some people have difficulty in facing life. 'Young Torless' was the sole German feature film in the programme. Despite the fact that it was made by one of the most respected of film companies, U.F.A. I

found it rather disappointing. The film is an adaptation of Robert Musil's novel, and relies very heavily on dialogue for its continuity. Young Torless is the story of a boy at a boarding school in Austria before the First World War, who in an effort to exist in the petty brutality of the school adopts an air of detachment. The brutality culminates in the torture of another boy, Bassini who is tortured by a group of whom Torless is a member. Torless is confronted with the inadequacy of detachment and the need for committal to action. The point at which Torless turns to action is the downfall of the film, for this is not expressed visually, but by dialogue. The film is a thinly veiled allegory on Prussianism and Nazism and must be counted as an interesting failure on account of its inability to solve visually, its central problem of action. Having thought long and hard about this problem, I am inclined to wonder if this is in fact a problem beyond the grasp of the cinema. The next film of note was the Czechs 'Closely Guarded Trains'. The Czechs during the sixties have evolved a very definite style of cinema, using cinema verite as their basis. The problems that they deal with in their national cinema are in the main ones of national identity and this in effect means yet another film about Czech resistance to the German occupation.

★ ★ S P E C T A C U L A R ★ ★

normally used in films, rather it is a fable filmed as if it were a fact, that is filmed in semi documentary style. This filming of fable as if it were fact is what I have termed the film's directness, and it is the directness that gives Bonnie and Clyde much of its strength.

However, the film is not an unqualified success, right in the middle of the film there is an upsetting hollowness. The minor parts, those of C W Moss, Buck Clyde and Blanche, come alive as characters in their own right, but neither Bonnie nor Clyde seem to be real people. Part of this springs from the Hollywood Star system, which encourages an actor to be himself in innumerable disguises rather than to play a part. Hollywood knows that the average movie goer wants to see his favourite star be himself rather than someone else. Part also springs from the need for a 'commercial' film to offer 'entertainment' since this is what the public pays to see, or at least is assumed to want to see. The requirements of personality and profit impose a demand that the audience be able to identify with their favourite stars in whatever disguise they are currently offering. With Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow, the hard truth is that in real life they were a pair of social misfits who do not offer the hope of identification to anyone other than the maladjusted, so what is offered in the film is a mythical version of the real Bonnie and Clyde. This however imposes a requirement that they both be symbols rather than people, symbols of action and a raffish contempt of restrictive authority. They are in fact symbols of our time and are exemplars of much of Herbert Marcuse's modified Marxism. In short the characters of Bonnie and Clyde are symbols of the American New Left. Authority in the person of Sheriff Hamer is seen to act solely from revenge for his humiliation by Bonnie. He is shorn of all justification as the embodiment of a moral right in the Law. He in point of fact is portrayed as the villain of the film tracking down Bonnie and Clyde when they were recovering from a gunfight and contemplating a peaceful future and a fresh start. He finally kills Bonnie and Clyde as a result of betrayal in a hail of bullets, the Law's brutality and revenge is there for all to see. To see what a reversal of the conventions that this represents, just think back over your favourite gangster films and note how many hoods met a sticky death at the hands of the law whilst actually committing a crime, that is when the Law was acting as a memisis and punishment was, or could be held to be, justified.

The abolition of the old conventions is the source of the sophistication of the film, and also the reason why many people insist that the film glorifies violence. It does not glorify violence but it does not unequivocally con-

demn it, in fact it is neutral, as such it merely reflects our own attitudes. Thus to say as some people do, that this is a sick film is to misjudge the whole situation. If anyone is to be blamed - and even this is not so, the right to revolt still exists, and this entails the possibility of violence being a good thing - then we ourselves are to blame.

Turning now to the film as a film and not as a perform-ance. Two points struck me very forcibly, they were the quality of the colour and the unobtrusiveness of the camera. Some commentators have castigated the colour claiming that it was 'romantic'. This is true of the film as a whole, as it is a fable with a difference. If it is claimed that Bonnie and Clyde is romantic then it must also be admitted that it is the full blooded action-romanticism that the young Goethe expressed and not the emaciated romanticism of contemporary Europe. But the charge is not really true of the colour, and certainly not as a swinging charge against the film in the sense intended by the critics. Green and Blue are the dominant colours, but they are slightly underexposed giving a washed out effect which sets the mood of the film, which is one of forlorn regret at the inadequacy of Bonnie and Clyde's revolt. Colour is one of the most subtle of the film maker's weapons in depicting mood and what comes over is a slight dream-like air to the whole film which is deliberately accentuated when Bonnie brings the gang home to meet her family. Here by means of soft focus and even more by means of a very muted sound track dominated by the sound of the wind, the very dream like quality of anything resembling peace and security for someone such as Bonnie or Clyde comes over in almost overpowering strength. There is also another sequence of equal strength. After a fight with the police in the woods in Iowa, during which Buck is killed and Blanche blinded and captured and Bonnie seriously wounded, Bonnie, Clyde and C.W. Moss escape and stop in a camp of shanty dwellers who come over to the car, peer in but do not say a word. The only guide

we have to their thoughts are what they do, and the power of complete silence is shattering.

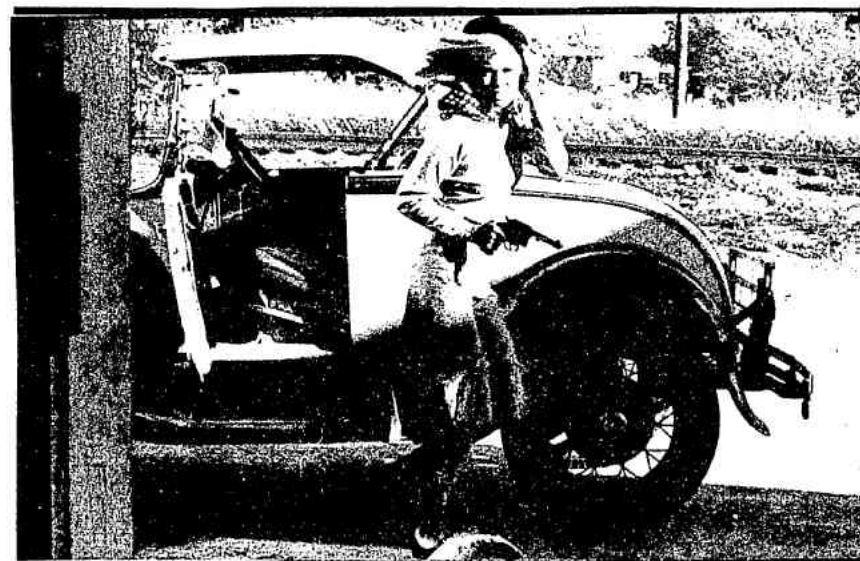
The use of the camera is superb. Camera work is what makes a film and what demarcates a film from theatre. Through his camera, the director controls his audience, quite often by such simple means as close ups, long shots and so on. These enable us to tell who is important and who is not, just from their size on the screen. By the cutting and intersplicing of shots into sequences, the director comments by putting movement and size into continuity. We become aware of a continuum on action

and thus put two and two together, working out what people are doing and why. It may seem surprising, but the visual side of a film dominates the soundtrack. This can be easily checked out by the simple test of remembering the last film that you watched. You can quite easily remember what you saw, but you cannot - with the exception of the high points of the film - remember what was said. In this film the camera is neutral, this relates to my previous point, that the film has abolished most of the conventions of the gangster film, the Law is visually no bigger than anyone else and is not accorded much time on the screen. The camera is not on anyone's side in this film, it simply recorded what went on, and did not comment. This pitiless photography reveals what is the clue to the persons of Bonnie and Clyde in the fable, that they shot and killed, not from revenge but simply because people got in the way as they went about their daily business of robbing a bank when necessary.

It may sound as if the film is humorless, but it is not. Gangster films according to the conventions are not supposed to be funny since by definition, what is evil cannot be funny. However the unexpected happens. Clyde robs a bank with no money, and has to take the teller out to explain the whole affair to Bonnie. Sheriff Hamer surprises the gang, but instead of capturing the gang is himself captured and has his picture taken whilst being kissed by Bonnie (this is his sole motive for revenge in the film). The humor is classic situation humor and its very unexpectedness and naturalness adds all the more to its piquancy.

Finally, to the sophistication of the film, must be added the freshness of the film. By abolishing the heavy handed morality the conventions and admitting that the audience is not a collection of moral nit's for whom even the most obvious facts about crime must be underscored, we watch the film and revel in the emancipation from moralisms.

Technically the film is Hollywood at its untouchable best, and as I have said, I think it will prove to be a film that will mark the beginning of a new epoch for the American cinema. It is also one of those few films that are masterpieces of popular entertainment, its very quietness of understatement obvious from the moment the titles come on the screen, and the sheer imagination that has gone into overcoming the force of the conventions of Hollywood of the forties to the mid sixties mark it down as a must for the serious cinema student, whilst the deftness of the film mark it down as value for money to the entertainment seeker.



FESTIVALS

Those of you who saw 'Transport to Paradise' when the Film Group screened it this year will be familiar with the style and the format of Closely Guarded Trains, but you would have been totally surprised by the humor and good nature of this film. The film abounds in visual humor and included, one very funny dirty joke as it tells the tale of the sexual misadventures of an inexperienced railway apprentice on his way to emancipation. Suddenly the whole mood of the film alters as the boy has a brush with the SS and becomes involved with the Resistance, finally dying whilst destroying an ammunition train. This is a good solid film, and well worth the effort when it comes out on commercial release some time next year. To my mind the most impressive of the films that I saw was Robert Bresson's 'Mouchette'. The film is utterly without gimmick or trick as it tells the beautifully simple tale of Mouchette, a small girl who is utterly despised by all around her both in her family and in her village. The film covers the last twenty four hours of her life as she goes out into the woods and oversees a fight between the gamekeeper and Arsene, a poacher. Arsene catches Mouchette and confides in her that he has killed the gamekeeper. A complicity develops between the two and Mouchette suggests how Arsene can outwit the police. Mouchette in

her own way is in love with Arsene and he in return rapes her. She returns home to find her mother, an alcoholic, dying. Finally Mouchette is alone and whilst walking in the village is both helped and rejected simply because hardship has made her such a strong person. Finally by the banks of the river clad in the shroud for her mother she comes to death by rolling into the river. This last sequence comes not as a surprise in the film, but as a natural action. The high points in the film are small things such as the first time Mouchette smiles or laughs, and this is what gives the film its power, and its strong sense of integrity. The beauty is one of construction as nothing is forced or twisted. Mouchette is one film that I would recommend that film lovers agitate and revolt for, so that we may see it in Canberra some time in the near future.

Suddenly it seems that film making has become this year's campus activity. There are now three scripts in the process of filming and I have heard of plans for one or two more. The three now filming are Lindsay Wasson, Andrew Pike and Denis Oram. All three are secretive about their scripts but I have it on reliable hearsay that the rushes are impressive. So at least we are invading a province which has hitherto belonged to Sydney and Melbourne.

In each case the producer has had a long battle along with inadequate antiquated equipment and has also had to sink large amounts of money into film stock and so on. The Film Group has come to the party with some funds, but for as long as it continues to charge the mighty sum of 12 cents for admission to its screenings - a sum that quite often does not cover the cost of film hire, such as was the case at the recent screening of "Night of the Iguana" - it will not be able to do much. And in any case it would be better if the Film Group were to concentrate on providing equipment such as lighting and cameras along with technical expertise, and the S.R.C. and P.A.C. weigh in with a subsidy towards the cost of film stock and processing.

Why should the S.R.C. shell out? Mainly because what the University film maker ultimately portrays in his film is part of the campus self-awareness. In short, he helps to define it through his film just as other student activities help to shape it through theirs. And it has never been contested that the S.R.C. has an obligation to help groups such as student theatre and so on. A.N.U. is easily the most smug campus in Australia - witness the dismal turnout for Abschol the other day. As I see it the S.R.C. ought to be helping film, the one medium that can tear down this wall of lethargy, to do its job, and this means subsidising campus film making.

James Nichterlein

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REVIEWS

* nexus *

Nexus is to be a regular column on modern music, principally jazz, which will attempt to inform the campus of the latest trends, and encourage students to participate in what could be a revival of interest in jazz and modern music in general.

It will do this by announcing What's on in Canberra (e.g. What the Jazz Soc. is currently doing), by reviewing recent discs, and running short articles.

* * * * *

On August 14 in the Playhouse, three of Australia's best modern jazzmen will be performing. The George Golla Trio consists of Golla, on guitar, Ed Gaston (usually with Burroughs) on bass, and Derek Fairbran who visited Canberra a few months ago with John Sangster, on drums. Modern jazz is on such a small scale in Australia, that, a visit like this deserves attention. Visitors to El Rocco in Kings Cross will recognise the quality of these men.

* * * * *

People interested in reviewing discs, we need you! There's plenty of material, much of it new, that needs attention. We particularly need the help of Blues Specialists. But anyone knowing anything about modern music, please leave your name and contact point at the S.R.C. Office.

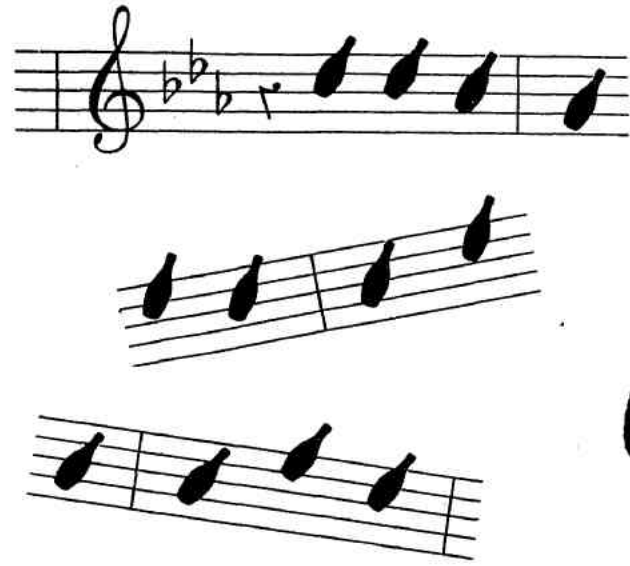
* * * * *

Would anyone interested in joining a "sound" seminar on the history of jazz, or on Contemporary trends in jazz, leave their names (and contact points) at the S.R.C. Office, or ring John Iremonger (Uni extension 2191). We need about half a dozen enthusiasts to begin holding weekly sessions, with taped music.

* * * * *

A survey of modern music outlets in Canberra gives a depressing picture. Places like David Jones, Homecraft, and Bouchiers rarely deviate from catering for the lowest-common-denominator pop music buyer, to whom Herb Alpert represents the pinnacle of musical genius. The Music Lover commands respect for its extremely good selection of classical music in which it almost wholly specialises. Tuffins has ended its sales of records. The Swing Shop at Kingston is the only consistent source of jazz. It has good stocks of such hard to get labels as Swaggie, Impulse, Bluenote, Prestige, Delmark. (sole Australian rights) and Bluesway. Stocks tend to run low fairly quickly, so its best to get in quick and reserve the rarities.

* * * * *



LOVE-IN

The Charles Lloyd Quartet, recorded live at the Fillmore Auditorium in San Francisco. Atlantic SD 1491 \$A5.25.

The Lloyd phenomenon is a new thing. He himself is just 30 years old; his quartet barely 3 years old. He is the product of a new development in jazz involving a new sort of audience. Largely a result of his manager's attention to "packaging", Lloyd is playing good jazz to an audience who have never stopped and listened before - a significant part of the consumers of rock-blues - whom modern jazz has been hitherto a forbidding unknown. He has managed to do this without the degrading expense of "commercialization".

Lloyd's apprenticeship was served with good groups he soon grew out of - Principal among these were Chico Hamilton's and Cannonball Adderley's. His technically accomplished flute-playing with Hamilton, and his alto work with Adderley (on Cannonball Adderley Live!) proves he learnt quickly and well. His solid grounding in jazz (he was a music teacher) soon paid dividends.

The results are apparent on this disc, which was recorded at an unannounced session at an auditorium which was the favourite venue of such rock-blues groups as 'The Grateful Dead', 'The Mothers of Invention', and 'The Jefferson Airplane'. Probably the closest the audience had come to jazz was pop versions of 'Worksong'. And yet they appreciated it.

And no wonder. Of the seven tracks selected five are very good, one too smaltzy and far too long (Friday Morning), and one, a version of a Beatles tune, and obviously a fill-in. But the other five are very interesting listening indeed.

LOVE-IN, the tital track, is a fast, rhythmic piece in which the rock treatment doesn't detract from the superb piano work of Jarrett and the pacy flute of Lloyd. This

is inventive, enjoyable jazz. Its easy to see (or hear) why the audience liked it.

Likewise with Memphis Blues Again/Island Blues, a three part variation on a theme in which sections featuring first the alto, then the rythm section and finally the relaxed piano, demonstrate how well the personnel play as a group.

The best piece of jazz on the album is provided by Tribal Dance, ten minutes of beautiful, confident, inventiveness highlighted by tightly controlled improvisation, particularly on piano. Lloyd's alto furnishes a strong introduction, while the precise rhythmic drumming of De Johnelte in no way hampered free improvisation.

I've yet to hear a track which better illustrates the union of rythm and blues, and jazz than Temple Bells. It is short (3 mins) and straightforward, with a dancy feel (rythm and blues) and a simple theme flexible enough to provide interesting permutations (jazz). Good stuff.

Likewise with Is it really the Same, which shows pianist Jarrett's galents as a composer at its best. His other composition Sunday Morning is too protracted and repetitive. Lloyd was responsible for all the other compositions, with the exception of the inconsequential exception of the Beatles, 'Here, There and Everywhere'.

Jazz, renditions of the Beatles, are almost uniformly disappointing. Why! Is it because, like the big band (Boston Pops etc.) versions, they drain all the drive and energy out of the originals? One of the reasons is that most of renditions are by jazzmen too unimaginative to do any more than play the tune on unfamiliar instruments, add a little "interpretative" drumming here, a touch of improvisation there - the result? Usually an insult to two musicians who are the best in their genre, John Lennon and Paul Macartney.

* * * * *

BOOKS

WHERE BABYLON ENDS: Nathaniel Tarn, \$2.30 Jonathan Cape, 1968. Reviewed by John Frow.

Modernism, poetry in the ironic or the destructive modes, is history, and now the American computer "A.B." is turning out reputable hermetic verse. The techniques of modernism aren't valid any more and the genuine poet uses silence, or some synoptic technique which will superimpose an artificial structure on the discontinuous anti-statements of yesterday. Nathaniel Tarn is very much a genuine poet and this book proves it. His first book, "Old Savage / Young City", only found its true scope and complexity in a few of the last poems, notably the title poem, which was strongly influenced by Neruda, whom Tarn has translated. There was no thematic organization in that book, but in "Where Babylon Ends" the material is coherent and continuous. Tarn's method is one of delayed timing, that is he pushes the freedom of his poem as far as he can without its falling to bits, complicates and extends its field when one is all the while expecting a resolution of the complex of meanings. His words, like the coloured marbles in Chinese Checkers, move towards a centre the reader has to define for himself. This is what some of the poems are about: the labyrinthine world-city of Babylon and the "simple things / violently lit, then occulted" which will grow into the holy

Jerusalem of clarity; the white dream-landscape of a woman, the "Winter Princess", where he can't enter; a freedom in which the symbols of his isolation are "weaned of their questions"; Orpheus' head singing through death to the dead Eurydice; the isolation of one trapped in "the laws/ and skeletons of order" that "this decomposing world/ exacerbates to act"; the relapse, in a black pastoral of fear, into ritual death and the "sundered continents" of woman and never-full-grown man; the harvest hunting of the eagles among the Hidatsa Indians, using the woman's menstrual blood as lure ("this death occurs as we collapse in dreams"); and in the superb poem For Mahler, the building of art upon the suffering of others and the planting of the real in "death's sea where nothing has ever thrived".

"slowly, infinitesimally, you raise your church of icebergs, your stone by stone storm, ice vaults, whalebone arches, with a child's bone pinned in the spire's spine..."

The second and more exciting section of the book, Projections for an Eagle Escaped in this City, March 1965, is a sequence "in canon" and owes a lot to Charles Olson's poem The Kingfisher, in particular Olson's "projective" technique of using several layers of meaning simultaneously, or polyphonically; but even much of the detail in Tarn's poem follows that of the American poet, e.g. his pseudo-pedantic cataloguing of the humming-

birds ("55 wingbeats per second in hoverflight, / 75 w.p.s. in level flight. Courtship: / (0 as for U-loop love-buzz) 200 w.p.s.")

The poem is grouped in strands and the spacing of the stanzas determines much of the shifting irony, the interplay of myth and bill of lading. The eagle is the sungod and displaced king of his people. The humming-birds are the exiled inhabitants of ghostly Sheol, the displaced people, and at the same time a commercially exploited product ("One London firm alone: /400,000 corpses / plucked for adornment"). "Nature / plus history will soon be one", with the impossible approach to Sheol, when the king learns his trade and the story again becomes an act of magic.

The finest poem in the book, The Laurel Tree, uses the same technique of concurrent strands of meaning. The woman, a Venus rising from the sea, re-enacts the metaphors of her existence, her identity is fused with the turtle (that "turns to inhale the sea, so she believes / but follows death inland / melts in her carapace"), - with language and salvation, with war and the omens of his guilt: these exist on the same level as the woman making love on the sand, like simultaneous exposures on film, and there is no question of priorities of reality. It's a very exciting poem and a complete justification of Tarn's bold disturbing of language.

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POPULATION GROWTH AND FAMILY CHANGE IN AFRICA:

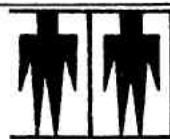
The new urban elite in Ghana

JOHN C. CALDWELL



In the economically advanced countries of the world, the rapid population growth which followed the expansion of health services finally slackened when parents decided to limit the size of their families. This happened first among the wealthier town populace. Is a similar situation arising in the developing African countries? This question, the answer to which will have far-reaching effects in the future, is one of the objects of the study.

This book is of interest not only to the demographer and urban sociologist, but to workers in all disciplines concerned with the future of the third world.



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Mr. P.C. Townsend, our Personnel Officer, will conduct campus interviews at A.N.U. on Tuesday, 2nd July. Why not make an appointment to find out how IBM can utilise your degree?



POT PA

TO THE GUTLESS WONDERS

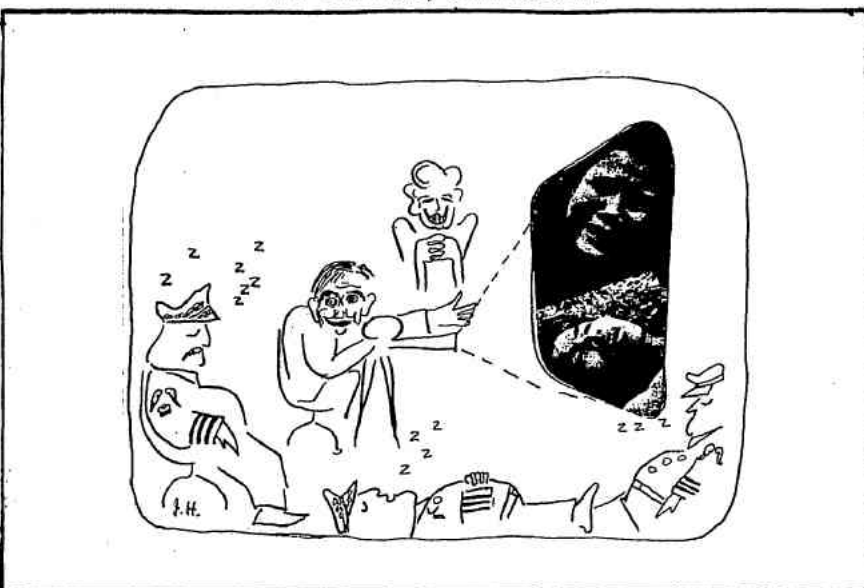
'Do not try to extract your father's tongue from its deeply embedded position in your Uncle Samuel's anus', advises playwright Alan Seymour in a scathing article in the Winter issue of 'Meanjin Quarterly'.

Other contributors to 'The Temperament of Generations' series include L.J. Clancy, Thea Astley, Professor A.R. Chisholm, Thelma Forshaw, and Dr. Ian Turner.

Professor W. Macmahon Ball's essay, 'How to Live with East and West', is the second to appear in the 'Pacific Signposts' series - important commentaries on Australia's place in the world of today.

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Maxime Fearn is the new Broadcasting Officer.



Scilla Mellor ... from Ursula of course.

Dear Sir,	Dear Sir,
May I make a request? Would the editors of 'Woroni' let those who want photos of naked women go to the magazines dedicated to that sort of thing, and allow those of us who like to read 'Woroni' free to do so without the fear of such things appearing in our newspaper.	As a financial member of the A.N.U. Students' Association, I consider that I have some say in determining how my \$6 are spent. I am all for the improved Woroni - reports, features and lay-out are first-rate this year - but I object to financing the printing of such photos as appear on the back (and front) page of the June 6th issue.
My first feeling when I picked up the latest issue of 'Woroni' was one of disappointment. The newspaper is improving; why try to lower its standards? I hope that this has been an isolated, regretted lapse.	My contention is that students who want this sort of thing can get hold of it quite easily, even if it costs a bit of their own money; I object to their getting it free on everybody else's.
Yours faithfully, Mary E. Robbins.	Yours faithfully, A. Duffy.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| Editor | Richard Whittington. |
| Assistant Editors | Charlie Dickens, Ian Black. |
| Business Manager | Clive Scollay. |
| Review | Craddock Morton, Hohn Frow, John Iremonger, James Nichterlein. |
| Sport | Peter Sekules, Andrew Proctor. |
| Pictorial | Richard Stark, Charlie Dickens, Alan Davies. |
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SPORT MUSCLES IN



I.V. GRANT CHANGE BASKET-BALL

Some changes in the present Inter-varsity travel grant policy are absolutely necessary.

This was the finding of the Sports Council Club Promotion and Development Committee, but no decisions will be made until more information is available on travel concession.

The feeling of the meeting was that a more than proportional amount of Inter-varsity travel, but the amounts granted to Perth and Hobart are inadequate.

It is possible the Committee will recommend that travel grants to Melbourne and Sydney be abolished and the amount thus saved by granted to teams travelling to more distant venues.

DISCIPLINE

SPORTS COUNCIL CONSIDER DISCIPLINARY POWERS

Two recent cases of cars being driven on University Oval has caused Sports Council to consider amending their constitution to include disciplinary powers.

At present it can only send a recommendation to the SRC Disciplinary Committee whose maximum fine is \$10.

Purchasing Officer, Sue Nichols, with the help of Dr. Furnass, has looked into the First Aid requirements of ANU sporting clubs.

Council has expressed regret at the Committee's failure to effect their recommendation and feels that members of an SRC committee are not sufficiently acquainted with the problems involved.

Following her inquiries a comprehensive First Aid kit will be permanently placed in the University Oval pavilion and smaller standard kits be purchased by the clubs requesting them.

A motion was passed at the last Sports Council meeting on June 12 instructing the constitutional sub-committee to suggest suitable disciplinary powers.

A full set of air splints are to be bought and left in the Sports Union office for the use of the Caving and Mountaineering clubs.

As a result of the most recent damage to the Oval, Sports Union has to pay \$60 which is obviously not covered by \$20 deposit required for hire of the pavillion.

Further a letter has been sent to the Rugby Union and Australian Rules Associations in Canberra requesting that their clubs provide similar facilities at their home grounds.

At last!!! - a University team has won the grandfinals in the local international rules basketball competition. On Wednesday night the women's team won the B grade premiership by defeating the previous leaders of the competition EDP-ROVERS 60 - 18. Under the strict coaching of Vern Harvey the young, energetic team came from third place to win the semi-finals, the finals and then the grand finals - all in great style.

For the first ten minutes the score stayed at 2 - 2 and it looked as if it was going to be a close hard game. However this situation did not last for long. The ANU team settled down to some really good basketball. Carmel Kain made some extremely accurate shooting, was the top scorer of the game, notching up 34 points! Dianne Bradley once again proved invaluable to the team as a pivot player and scored 13 points. Pam Burton the other forward attacked brilliantly throughout the whole game and her ball handling enabled

Dianne and Carmel to score time and time again. In the backline Lyn Butler worked hard the whole game, snapping up loose balls, rebounding, and bringing the ball down quickly, passing accurately to the forwards. Chris McConafry, the other back played a good defensive game and often prevented the other team from scoring by collecting the rebound and passing it out quickly to Lyn Butler. The substitutes, Lyn Yulson, Margaret Wamsley and Pam Windsor all played for a while towards the end of the match and displayed remarkable improvement due to hard training. The final score 60 - 18 was the best ever recorded by the team, and is a good indication that they will fare reasonably well at intervarsity in August. Finally the team would like to thank Vern Harvey, their coach for his guidance and interest, even though he was heard to mumble after the game "Poor form, bloody poor form!"



ROWING

The dismal intervarsity performance of the University VIII has led the A N U Boat Club to effect a change in rowing methods to be applied throughout the Club. Essentially the change discards the 'conventional' method used at present for the ratzbug method developed on the continent and widely acclaimed.

The new method shifts the emphasis from long collective training sessions on the water to individual performance gained by hard sculling together with strength and fitness acquired off the water. In addition, due to the increased coaching of novices that can be effected, less reliance can be placed on ex-school boy rowers attending this University. Now all

oarsmen, regardless of experience will stand an equal chance of club representation based solely on performance.

Novice oarsmen will be coached by Jeff Inlas who much prefers the change. Senior rowers will remain with Chris May.

I.V. SOCCER PRICE IS NICE

This is only the second Soccer Intersivity in which ANU has taken part - and the first in which the side has even won a game. When it is considered that the side won two games and drew another - and did this with only ten men, you can see why the Hobart Mercury gave headlines to our effort. These ten men not only played six games in five days but did justice to the lavish arrangements (cost \$2,500) that the Hobart Club put on at night; it is not surprising that by the final game we have five hobblers, four walking wounded, and one stationary.

Results.

May 20th, ANU defeated Melbourne 3 - 1; ANU defeated Monash 3 - 1; May 21st, Sydney defeated ANU 5 - 0; May 22nd, ANU drew with Macquarie 0 - 0.

Qualifying for the finals - the play-off between the top two teams of each division.

NSW defeated ANU 4 - 0; Tasmania defeated ANU 3 - 0.

PRICE IS NICE

Mr. Nice Guy, Vic Price, has been selected as Canberra's most presentable, articulate and well-dressed Australian Rules player.

Vic is secretary of the ANU Aussie Rules Club and has been playing the game before most of this year's freshers were even thought of. He is an A N U graduate and a foundation member of the Aussie Rules Club.

The worst aspect of winning the award was a report in the Canberra Times saying he was married and went on to say, if he wins the national final he and his wife are given a free two-week trip to the United States.

Speculation is rife on Vic's matrimonial intentions. As far as anybody knows he is not married and a quick check in the records of the Canberra registry office showed that the last marriage involving a V. Price in Canberra was in 1932.

The award was judged on general knowledge and etiquette and as all the other contestants used soup spoons to eat the grapefruit, Vic emerged as a clear winner.

NUAUS LITERATURE AND ARTS COMPETITION

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- *Photography *open to all students of
- *Satire NUAUS constituents and
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- *Films script year's standing.

Entries and enquiries should be addressed to the Cultural Affairs Officer, NUAUS, 52 Story Street Parkville, Vic. 3052

CLOSING DATE JUNE 30th

The late advice of this competition was unavoidable. Enquiries may be made to Woroni at the SRC Office.

ABSCHOL

TOMORROW
this Friday (28th July)
at 1 p.m. UPSTAIRS UNION
well-known author
FRANK HARDY
will speak on his book
"THE UNLUCKY AUSTRALIANS"
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ABSCHOL

Applications are hereby called for the following positions:

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THIS YEAR BUSH WEEK WILL 'HAPPEN' IN THE SECOND LAST WEEK OF THE SECOND TERM; THE FRIDAY BEING FREE FROM LECTURES!

Applications should be lodged with the activities officer, S R C office.